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SPECIAL EXTRA

# The Irish Times

14 PAGES. PRICE 2D. DUBLIN. THURSDAY. MAY 23. 1935. VOL. LXXVII. NO. 24,297.

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*Irish Times 'Phone Numbers. — Dublin — 23062; Cork—1806; Belfast—1787; London—Central 4330. Belfast Office—13 Donegall Street. London Office—59 Fleet Street.*

## BIRTHS.

LOFTUS—May 14, 1935, at "Stella Maris," Earlsfort terrace, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Loftus, Sutton, a son.

—REYNOLDS—May 15, 1935, at the Leinster Nursing Home, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Reynolds, "Glencree," Bushy Park road, Dublin, a son.

SPILLANE—May 10, 1935, at "Stella Maris," Earlsfort terrace, Dublin, to Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Spillane, Lansdowne Park, Limerick, a son.

## SILVER WEDDING.

NEVILLE and PEEL—May 23, 1910, in Buenos Aires, Henry St. Elmo, second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Neville, Castle Connell, County Limerick, to Beatrice Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Peel, of Dublin.

## DEATHS.

DENNEHY—May 22, 1935, Mary Christina, beloved wife of P. C. Dennehy, Lismore, and eldest daughter of the late Ignatius O'Keeffe, 81 Wellington road, Dublin, and of Mrs. O'Keeffe, 39 Lower Baggot street, Dublin. R.I.P. Funeral, after 10 o'clock Mass, to-morrow (Friday) morning, 24th, from St. Francis Xavier's Church, Upper Gardiner street, for Glasnevin Cemetery.

HILL—May 22, 1935, suddenly, at her residence, St. Leonard's, Kinmage road, Harold's Cross, Margaret Jemima Hill, dearly-beloved wife of Thomas W. Hill. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband and family. Funeral private.

KENNEDY—May 22, 1935, Florence May Kennedy, of Ciamaltha House, Newport, Limerick. Funeral, St. Laurence's Cemetery, to-day (Thursday), by her road, from Dublin, arriving at Limerick at 3 o'clock.

KEYSER—May 6, 1935, at 134 4th street, Saskatoon, Canada, George J. Keyser, late of Messrs. Booth Bros., Dublin, aged 74. "His end was peaceful, he fell asleep to be for ever with the Lord."

McCAFFREY—May 21, 1935, at his residence, Canal street, Newry, Hugh McCaffrey. Very deeply regretted. R.I.P. Interment in St. Mary's Cemetery, Newry, to-day (Thursday), 23rd May, at 3 o'clock. No flowers.

McCLELLAND—May 21, 1935, at Benachie, Newcastle, County Down, Elizabeth Herron, widow of the late Andrew McClelland, Solicitor, Banbridge, in her 82nd year. Funeral Service at Seapatrick Church, Banbridge, at 12.30 to-day (Thursday).

MOORE—May 22, 1935, at the residence of her brother (Henry Moore, 85 Northcote terrace), Mary Anne, daughter of the late Henry Moore, of Ballinastow, County Wicklow. "And with the dawn." American papers please copy.

WALTON—May 20, 1935, in London, Mrs. Daisy Walton, daughter of the late Hugh Flinn, and sister of Rev. J. Flinn, S.J. R.I.P.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for this Column will be found on Page 6.**

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mrs. D'Olier and family, Wingfield, Bray, desire to thank most sincerely the many kind friends who called, sent telegrams, and letters of sympathy in their recent bereavement, and trust this acknowledgment will be accepted by all.

The Misses Drought, Castle street, Roscrea, wish to thank most sincerely the many kind friends who called, sent telegrams, and letters of sympathy in their recent bereavement.

Mrs. Southcote Mansergh wishes to thank all her friends for their kind letters of sympathy, which have helped her so much in her bereavement.—The Hermitage, Dundrum.

Mrs. Nicholson, Sheila, and Freda, "Lee Cote," Meath road, Bray, return most grateful thanks to all who sympathised with them in their recent bereavement. The letters were most helpful, the flowers beautiful.

## IN MEMORIAM.

CHIDDICK—In loving memory of our dear father, John Chiddick, called Home on 23rd May, 1918, at Clonakilty, County Cork.
Why should I fear the darkest hour,
Or tremble at the tempter's power?
Jesus vouchsafes to be my tower.

GILBERT—In ever-loving memory of Harriet Gilbert, who fell asleep at Dunmanway, County Cork, on 23rd May, 1927. Ever remembered by her husband and daughter, Alfred and Hazel Gilbert.

IRWIN—In loving memory of Willie, called Home on 23rd May, 1927.—G. and L. Reid.

IRWIN—In loving remembrance of William H. Irwin, who passed away on 23rd May, 1927. "Thy will be done."—E.

ORR—In sad and loving memory of my darling sister, Eva T. Orr, called Home on May 23rd, 1930. "Severed only till He come." Inserted by her loving sister, Jennie.

QUIRKE—First Anniversary—In sad and loving memory of James J. Quirke, 61 Eccles street, whose anniversary occurs to-day. Inserted by his sister, Satina Kelly.

ROBSON—In loving memory of Elizabeth Lilliej, dearly-beloved wife of Charles H. Robson, Glen Grove, Maryborough, called Home on 23rd May, 1931. "Severed only till He come."

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*The above is a Delineation of a reader's character from her handwriting. See others in the Weekly Irish Times*

NOTICE—Tickets, with official receipts, and shares sold on hire-purchase, 38 Wellington quay, City. 29 F

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM HEWAT, late of "Ardlui," Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Deceased.
All persons having claims against the Estate of the above Deceased are requested to furnish same forthwith to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executors.
Dated 22nd day of May, 1935.
CARRITHERS & GAMBLE, 39 Fleet street, Dublin.

BROADCASTING.
HOME AND ABROAD PROGRAMMES.
PAGE FOUR.

PARISH OF ST. JOHN, MONKSTOWN—Presentation to Canon Charles Dowse, Monday, 27th May, 8 p.m. All Subscribers and Friends Welcome.

WHEN visiting Kingstown call at McKEONE'S, The Corner Shop, for Tamilese Tea.

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PORTRUSH—Causeway House, ideal situation, sea front; special terms, May, June.—Mrs. Brown. 16 X

PORTRUSH—"The Leander," excellent sea view, good food, good catering; moderate. 'Phone 67—Mrs. Lee. 22 X

PORTSEWART—"Tranbo," on Promenade, select Boarding; comfortable; terms moderate.—Mrs. Cubitt. 20 X

ROTHESAY—Beechwood Private Hotel, every comfort, near pier, private ground; moderate terms. Write Booklet. 29 X

WOODLAND Towers, Onchan, near Douglas—Terms moderate; ask for booklet.—Kniveton. 18 X

BELFAST ADVERTISERS.
Advertisements for next day's issue are received at our Branch Office, 15 Donegall Street, up to 5.0 p.m. Telephone—Belfast 1787.

All The Newest Fabrics are here!
and The Prices Offered This Week will Astonish You
CLERYS
SUPERB NEW SILKS

COTTON FABRICS
"CLEBICORD" FABRIC. We have received hundreds of pieces of this famous and beautiful fabric in fashionable spot and other charming designs in fast colours, on grounds of red, lemon, pink, blue, and white. Suitable for all dress wear, 36" wide. Per yard ..... 10½

NEW DRESS DIMITIES. Lovely new Dress Dimities in very charming and effective designs on green, pink, lemon, blue, and white grounds. Its cool and charming appearance makes it the ideal fabric for Summer Frocks, Blouses, etc. 36 inches wide. Per yard ..... 1/3

PRINTED IRISH LINENS are in the forefront of fashion for Ladies' and Children's Frocks, Overalls, etc. A large range of newest printed floral and geometric designs on grounds of green, pink, lemon, cream, blue and white, etc. 36 inches wide. Per yard ..... 1/6

ARTIFICIAL SILK MATTING. This exquisite Courtauld's material is ideal for Summer wear, being light in weight and still resembling a weighty fabric. In jade, taxe, pink, coral, sky, lemon, cream and white. For lovely Blouses and Sportswear, etc. 36 inches wide. Per yard ... 1/11

SMART BEACH CHECKS. A wonderful range of new Check Cotton Fabrics for all classes of Frocks, Overalls, etc. Superior washing quality and splendid woven yarns that will give years of wear. A big range of small and large broken check designs, of blue, red, green, mauve, etc. 32 ins. wide. Per yd. 1/6

WHITE TENNIS SERGE. This is the newest Rayon Serge Fabric for smart Tennis and Outdoor Summer Frocks. Has a lovely unrushable finish and drapes beautifully. Its nice fresh appearance makes it very smart and becoming. Needs no ironing. In white shade only. 36 inches wide. Now offered at per yard, only... 1/9

CREAM SILK. A Special Fabric Week offer of lovely grade pure Silk in natural cream colour, free from dressing and guaranteed to wash and wear well. Suitable for Blouses, Dresses, Sports Wear, Curtains, Lingerie, etc. 29 ins. wide. Now only, per yard ..... 10½

DOTTED SILK. Spots are very fashionable. Nice quality Foulard, in backgrounds of green, mid-red, lido, navy, black, brown. All with medium size white dot. Suitable for Scarves, Blouses, Trimmings, and Dresses. Order direct. 36" wide. Per yard ..... 1/11

COATING SHANTUNG. An outstanding offer of a heavy quality pure silk with fine poplin-like weave. Ideal for the new tailored Sports Shorts, Frocks, and Coats. Full 33 ins. wide. This week's special price. Per yard ..... 2/11

OTTOMAN SILK. Great value in lovely heavy Ottoman Silk, for Ladies' Summer Coats, etc. Broad Poplin effect that will give years of wear. Newest colours include black, plum, bottle-green, brick, and navy. 36 inches wide. Per yard, only ..... 2/11

WHITE TENNIS PIQUE—We have just received a big consignment of a new type of Pique made from Rayon. Very fine cord effect. Correct for Sports wear and tubs well. White only. 36" wide. Clerys special price, per yard... 1/3

CORD VELVETEEN—The fashionable fabric for Sports Coats and Blouses. Made from best quality American yarns. Reliable washing quality. Medium size cord, 27 ins. wide. In white, black, brown, fawn, grey, wine, green, red and blue. Special offer, per yard... 2/6

PRINTED CREPE DE CHINE—Some wonderful new designs in Printed Crepe de Chine, now so much in vogue for Two-piece Suits Combinations of browns, greens, reds, blues, etc., in large and small multi-coloured effects. 36" wide. Per yard ..... 1/11

PELICAN CREPE—A delightful soft fabric of heavy Crepe type for Ladies' and Kiddies' Frocks, Summer Coatees, etc. Unrunnable, and available in light colour grounds, as pale gold, green, lavender, mauve, pale blue, light rose. 36" wide. Per yd... 3/6

CLERYS DUBLIN

VISITORS TO DUBLIN ARE INVITED TO DINE AT CLERYS RESTAURANT
Inexpensive Meals served in the utmost comfort all day long till 8 p.m. 4-Course Lunch 2/-. Special High Tea 1/6.

NEW WOOL FABRICS
WOOL AFGALINE. This is a new box check design, very smart for any style of Fancy Frock and for ... saxe, nigger, wine, lido, Children's wear, in a great variety of shades, including claret and turquoise. 36 inches wide. Per yard .... 1/11

FANCY AFGALINE. Special Offer of an all wool Fancy Weave Fabric, for smart Frocks, Jumper Suits, and Light Summer Coats, showing a lovely fancy weave plaid effect. In self colours of bottle, nigger, crimson, cigar, lido, saxe, navy, dusty pink, and black. 54 ins. wide. Per yard ..... 2/11

ALL WOOL COATING. Outstanding offer of superior quality All Wool Coating, showing a fancy diagonal weave. Good medium weight for Summer Coats and Costumes, in beige, bottle, lido, nigger, pink, saxe, crimson, navy, and black. 54 ins. wide. Per yard ..... 3/11

NEW IRISH TWEEDS. A well-assorted range of beautiful Irish Tweeds. Suitable for Tailor-made Coats and Costumes. In smartest designs, including herringbones, diagonals, and mottled mixtures. In fawns, greys, browns, blues, etc. 56 ins. wide. Per yard ... 5/11

WOOL TWEEDS. A huge assortment of good quality Coat and Costume Tweeds. In the very latest designs and colourings. In browns, fawns and beiges. 54 ins. wide. Per yard ..... 2/11

## CONTRACTS.

### NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TRALEE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
ERECTION OF 68 HOUSES, UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, SEWERS, FOOTPATHS AND WATER MAINS.

THE TRALEE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL invite Tenders from competent contractors for the Erection of 68 four-roomed Houses, under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, and the Construction of Roads, Sewers, Footpaths and Water Mains at Ballonagh road, Tralee, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by Mr. G. G. Tough, Town Surveyor, which may be seen and copied at his office.

A deposit of £50 must be lodged to the credit of the Council's No. 1 (General Revenue) account in the Bank of Ireland, Tralee, or cash for this sum, made payable to the undersigned. This deposit of £50 will be refunded on receipt of a bona-fide tender, but otherw

# TERRAPLANE DESIGN

"We're buying a Terraplane this year."

Collect the catalogues of manufacturers, allow that each car is claiming all it can in selecting comparative features. NOTICE WHERE THE TERRAPLANE STANDS IN THEM ALL. You will discover that the Terraplane has every *important* improvement claimed by competitors—and, in addition, many others listed by no other car. Rule out the gadgets that are here to-day and gone to-morrow, search for the really important things and you will invariably find that the Terraplane in comparison, like the Terraplane on the road, is away out on its own.

**P. J. TRACY LTD. 18 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN**

*These cars are fitted with AIRWHEEL TYRES by* GOODYEAR

SATURDAY'S "IRISH TIMES."

Advertisers will greatly oblige by sending their copy of advertisements for Saturday's issue of this paper this afternoon or before noon on Friday.

Copy received later cannot be guaranteed publication in Saturday's issue.

# Cunard White Star

Britain's Masterpiece, "QUEEN MARY," nearing completion.

COBH—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

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| †SCYTHIA | MAY 26 |
| †GEORGIC | JUNE 2 |
| LACONIA | JUNE 9 |
| †BRITANNIC | JUNE 16 |

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BELFAST—BOSTON—NEW YORK
(From Galway following day.)

SAMARIA ... June 1 SAMARIA ... June 29
FRANCONIA .. June 15 FRANCONIA .. July 13

BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL

ANTONIA ..... May 25 ANDANIA .... June 8
LETITIA ..... June 1 ATHENIA ... June 15

Through connections to Australasia and the Far East

ATLANTIC HOLIDAYS

Thrilling programme of new tours in U.S.A. and Canada

*For further particulars apply to Cunard - White Star Offices, Dublin, Cobh, Belfast, or agents in your district.*


## INCREASE OF £200 IN RELIEF

### DUBLIN FIGURES IN EXCESS OF ESTIMATE

When the relief supervisors applied for £800 for able-bodied relief at the Dublin Board of Assistance meeting yesterday, the Clerk (Mr. J. E. Condon) said that the sum was required for the present week. It was £200 more than last week, and would work out at, roughly, £10,000 a year.

He submitted a report on the matter from the supervisors, in which they referred to the increase in expenditure, in relief to able-bodied persons for the past few weeks. The main causes were:—

(a) An increase of applicants who are either awaiting unemployment benefit or unemployment assistance, or suspended or discharged from either for various reasons.

(b) Cases of railway employés affected by the recent labour trouble, who were not yet receiving benefit from the employment exchange. There was also a number of men in the building trade whose employment was interrupted for two or three weeks on account of a dispute.

(c) Quay workers employed casually and breaking their claims for unemployment assistance.

The report stated that it was expected that the operation of the Unemployment Assistance Act would obviate any necessity to relieve many of the cases which are being relieved at present. The causes for relief were unforeseen when the Clerk was estimating for relief expenditure.

The amount of provisional relief necessary each week, and the fluctuations in admitting and discharging cases, necessitated a larger staff than was anticipated. If the Board continued to be committed to the increased expenditure, the amount estimated would not be sufficient to enable it to carry on for the current year.

### TO RECOVER MONEY

The Board decided to send the report to the Department of Local Government, and ask for co-operation with a view to ascertaining if any money could be recovered from those who afterwards received assistance under the Act.

The relief supervisors reported that during last week 6,580 cases had been relieved at a cost of £3,029 7s. 6d., an increase on the previous week of 33 cases (£32). Vouchers for 17,224lbs. of beef were issued.

Alderman P. J. Medlar drew attention to the fact that a number of cases had been brought to his notice where children of the unemployed had to pay 2s. 6d. for a medical certificate necessary to comply with the School Attendance Act. If certificates were not produced to cover absence from school, the parents were prosecuted. The doctors were not bound to give certificates free, but he thought there should be some co-operation in these cases. Only a few doctors had made this charge.

On a motion by Alderman Medlar, supported by Mrs. Fitzsimons, a resolution was passed requesting the co-operation of medical officers employed by the Board with the school attendance inspectors regarding children attending the dispensaries and absent from school through illness.

## RESULT OF SURVEYORS' EXAMINATIONS

The results of this year's professional examinations in connection with the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, held recently, were announced yesterday.

As regards the Irish Free State examinations, the following candidates in the intermediate examination, Part I. (for non-students) satisfied the examiners:—Vincent Benjamin Evans, Gorse Lodge, Greystones, County Wicklow; Desmond J. J. O'Brien, 30 Gilford Park, Sandymount, Dublin; James Sheehan, Ardcullen, Endsleigh Park, Douglas road, Cork; and Thomas Christopher Tracey, 121 Leinster road, Rathmines, Dublin.

In the intermediate (Part II.) examination for students, Walter J. Delaney, 22 Victoria road, Rathgar, Dublin; Sydney Edgar Scott, 40 Mountain View road, Ranelagh, Dublin; and Gerald M. Costello, 164 Capel street, Dublin (non-student), were successful.

The successful candidates in the special single examination for degree holders were:—Raymold Arthur McKenzie Franks, 23 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, and Andrew Ian Norton Roberts, Northfield, Elton Park, Dun Laoghaire.

Northern Ireland.—The successful candidates (non-students) in the intermediate examination (Part I.) were:—Joseph Allison Fleming, "Derryene," Lisburn road, Finaghy, Belfast; Charles Johnston, Lawnbrook, Lisburn, and Desmond Lewis McCarthy, "Ashleigh," Holywood, Co. Down.

In the Part II. examination, James McMullan, Valuation Office, Ministry of Finance, Belfast (non-student) was successful.

In the final examination, Vivian Arthur Perkins, Valuation Office, Ministry of Finance, Belfast, and Ernest Woodruff, Valuation Office, 11a Ormeau avenue, Belfast, passed successfully; while in the special single examination for degree holders Norman Agnew was successful.

In the Scottish special single examination for degree holders, William Boyd McLauchlan, Valuation Division, Ministry of Finance, Ormeau avenue, Belfast, was successful.


**Armstrong SIDDELEY**
**Irish Built. From £397.**
**EXPRESS AUTO CO., Ltd.**
**20 Pearse St., Dublin.**


## DUBLIN SEIZURE INCIDENTS

### LETTERS WRITTEN TO MINISTERS

### DEFENDANTS RETURNED FOR TRIAL

J. O'KELLY ("Sceilg"), 173 Botanic road, Dublin, and his sons, Sean Og and Mortimer O'Kelly, again appeared before Mr. Cussen in the Dublin District Court yesterday on charges of conspiracy, unlawfully obstructing the officers of the City Sheriff when effecting a seizure, and assaulting these officers and officers of the Civic Guard. They were returned for trial.

Mr. T. Clarke, State Solicitor's office, prosecuted. The accused men were not legally represented.

Station-Sergeant T. Murphy said that on May 14 he went to 173 Botanic road, accompanied by twelve Guards and three sergeants. Three bailiff officers were there also. When O'Mara, a Sheriff's officer, tried to force the door Mr. O'Kelly, senior, who was inside, broke a small portion of the glass panel, pointed a stick at the Sheriff's officer and said: "Go away; you will not get in here except over my dead body."

Mr. O'Kelly, senior, then threw out a garden hoe. A clothes brush, broken glass, lumps of coal and pieces of timber also were thrown out. Someone held a hurley and witness struggled to secure possession of it. His helmet was knocked off and his chin was cut by what he believed to be flying glass. He heard someone in the hall say: "Get the boiling water."

Sergeant Patrick Ward said that during the struggle to force an entry he hit Mr. O'Kelly, senior, on the left shoulder twice with a baton.

Mortimer O'Kelly—You are a liar; you hit him on the head. See the mark on his head.

Cross-examined by Mortimer O'Kelly, the witness said that he had used his baton because Station-Sergeant Murphy was in danger and because Inspector Sheppard had given the orders.

In reply to Mr. Cussen, he said that he struck Mr. O'Kelly to get him to release his hold on Station-Sergeant Murphy.

Mr. Clarke asked that the defendants be returned for trial.

Addressing the Court, Mr. O'Kelly, senior, denied that there was any conspiracy. He had not been at home on August 17, the date on which the process was alleged to have been served, and his wife had not recollected it being served.

### "UNDILUTED PERJURY"

The police evidence in the case was "undiluted perjury." Those responsible for the charge had deliberately tried to mislead the Court, because there had been three distinct raids on his home to collect the alleged debt. His home had no debt, "thank God."

Sheriff Sherlock, he continued, had been guilty of reprehensible conduct when he had stated, at a meeting of Messrs. Todd Burns: "My men were driven from the front door by a fellow named 'Sceilg,' but, by Heaven, I will get even with him."

Mr. Cussen said that there was no proof before him that such a statement had been made.

Mr. O'Kelly said that he took full responsibility for it. He did not want his son Mortimer to take part in the defence of his home, as he was preparing for an examination, "but," he added, "I should dismiss him as a son if he did not do what he did in the circumstances."

Inspector Sheppard and the Sheriff's officer had sworn falsely, and if he had known of the cowardly duplicity used they could have taught them all the lessons they had failed to learn at Ashbourne.

The defendant mentioned Mr. P. J. Ruttledge and Mr. Frank Aiken, and was about to make reference to President de Valera and Mr. MacEntee when Mr. Cussen intervened and said that the defendant tried to cast ridicule on Ministers who, personally, had nothing to do with the proceedings.

Mr. O'Kelly replied that he could not convince himself that Mr. Ruttledge, as head of the police, and the Minister for Finance had nothing to do with the case. He had written to the Minister for Finance for details of the claim, but had received only an evasive reply. He also had written to President de Valera, but, to his knowledge, no reply had been sent.

He had been Chairman of Dail Eireann for over two years, and, whatever others might do, he intended, with God's help, to be true to the oath he had taken.

Sean Og O'Kelly said that the Court had no right to return them for trial. He recognised no constitution except that of the Irish Republic.

Mr. Cussen said that he would return the defendants for trial to the next Circuit Court on their own bail, with one independent surety of £50.

Mr. O'Kelly, sen.—If you make it five farthings we have no notion of entertaining bail.

Mr. Cussen said that entering into bail did not mean sacrificing any principle. It was a hardship to keep people in jail unnecessarily.

## IMPROVED TRADE FOR PIGS

### CURING AND EXPORT FIGURES

There has been a steady increase in the number of pigs bought for curing by Irish bacon curers, and also in the number of pigs exported from Irish ports during the past twenty weeks, as compared with the corresponding period in the past two years.

Pigs bought alive, for curing in the Free State, totalled 320,994, as compared with 264,375 in 1933; while pigs bought dead for curing in the Free State increased from 8,454 to 25,761 for the 20-week period.

The number of live pigs exported from Free State ports this year totalled 37,434, against 34,508 in 1933.

In Northern Ireland the number of live pigs bought for curing for the first twenty weeks of this year was 3,820, as against 35 in 1933. Most of the pigs for curing there were bought dead, this year's total being 149,284, as compared with 121,315 in 1933.

The number of live pigs exported from Northern Ireland ports during the twenty weeks was 38,510, against 32,688 in 1933.

Free State exports of pork, bacon and hams to the United Kingdom during the four months ended April last were:—Fresh pork, 54,713 cwt., as compared with 55,558 cwt. in 1933; bacon and hams, 146,307 cwt. this year, as compared with 105,901 cwt. last year.

United Kingdom imports of bacon and hams for April alone, from other countries, included 320,814 cwt. from Denmark, 104,765 cwt. from Canada, 45,486 cwt. from the Netherlands, 41,955 cwt. from the U.S.A., and 41,792 cwt. from Poland. The total imports of bacon and hams, from countries outside the Free State, into Great Britain last April was 658,659 cwt.


Ruptures—A "Blake" Truss, with air cushion pad, gives relief and support. From 5s. Elastic Stockings from 4s. each.—Blake's Medical Stores, 20 Upper Liffey street.—(Advt.)



# THE VERY VAN FOR *YOUR* BUSINESS

£155 5 cwt. Delivered Dublin,

There's a Morris made for every trade. If you want a smart, reliable delivery van to speed up your business—choose Morris, the van of vans for dependability and high value at low price. Budget Plan terms extended.

*Sole Importers for I.F.S.*—**G. A. BRITTAIN, LTD.,** PORTOBELLO, DUBLIN.


# Motor Matters, Cycles, &c.

### MOTOR CARS.

ANY make of Car Repaired by first class mechanics by Lincoln and Nolan, Ltd., 57/58 Lr. Baggot street, Dublin. Austin Distributors. 7

A FEW Demonstration and Reconditioned Saloons—Standards, Triumphs, Vauxhall, Morris Oxford, Citroen, Fiat etc.—McEntegart, Bros., Ltd., Duke street, Dublin 22 A

A BARGAIN—Austin 7 Saloon, 1932, almost new, perfect order; cheap for quick sale.—Rotunda Garage, 19 Moore lane, Dublin. 20 E

AUSTIN 12/4 Tourer, splendid order, fine appearance; taxed; £40.—12 Albert road, Sandycove. 20 F

A VISIT to us will make your choice easy. We offer the finest selection of Used Morris Cars in Dublin at prices ranging from £20 to £200. Call and inspect. Budget Plan terms extended.—G. A. Brittain, Ltd., Portobello, Dublin. 21 C

AUSTIN Twelve-Four de Luxe All-weather Touring Model, exceptional condition, taxed year and insured, sacrifice £55.—19 Eaton road, Terenure, any time. 21 C

AUSTIN 7 Two-Seater, 1935, as new, 4,000 miles, economical running, taxed for year. Offers.—Box No. 1137, Irish Times Branch Office, Cork. 21 F

FOR Sale, 1931 Austin 7, very good condition, recored and completely overhauled.—1 Proby square, Blackrock. 18 D

FOR Sale, 1930 Ford Two-Seater De Luxe, taxed, exceptional condition; £50 or nearest offer.—Snell's Garage, 438 North Circular road. 22 E

HILLMAN Minx 1934 Saloon, taxed and insured, in good condition; £185.—Acme Service Garages, Ltd., 41 South King street.

MORRIS Cowley Two Seater, 1928, p.m.o.; £22. Seen at Garage, Merville avenue, Fairview. 21 F

SECONDHAND Cars and Commercial Vehicles, large selection and keen prices; cash or easy terms. Interview us first.—Doyle's Motors, Ltd., 18 Bachelor's Walk. T

THE World's Greatest Transport—passenger or commercial—is FORD.—R. W. Archer and Co., Ford Main Dealers, 65 Lower Mount street, Dublin. T

TWO Seater Swift Car, good running order; £15.—T E 1862, this office.

8 H.P. Ford Saloon, twelve months old, excellent condition. £105.—Burney Bros., 54 Sandwith street, Dublin. 21 F

16 H.P. Austin Sports Saloon, mechanically perfect, new tyres, taxed and privately used.—W. F. Poole and Co., Ltd., 42-3 Westland Row, Dublin. 20 D

1933 MODEL Hillman Minx 10 h.p., tax paid to end of year, one owner only, in perfect order.—James McGauran, Annamoe Garage, Old Cabra road. 22 E

1934 STANDARD 9 and 12 h.p. Saloons, 1932 Austin 16 h.p., 1931 Armstrong Siddeley. Prices from £160.—Express Auto Co., Ltd., 20 Pearse street, Dublin. 22 F

FIAT 10/30 1930 Saloon, very smart, overhauled and written guarantee; £85.—Huet Motors.

MORRIS 1932 15 h.p. De Luxe Saloon, superlative, and written guarantee; £195.—Huet Motors, Ltd.

ROVER 1932 13 h.p. Conchbuilt Saloon, De Luxe model, splendid order and written guarantee; £135.—Huet Motors, Ltd., Lower Mount street, Dublin.

WANTED.
USED CARS WANTED.
WANTED, for cash, good reliable 6/7 Seater Limousine Car; also 4/5 Seater Saloon Austin, Standard or Hillman; both cars not earlier than 1929.
AUTOROLLS HIRE SERVICE,
237 Antrim road, Belfast.

### MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

WANTED, 9/10 h.p. 4-Seater Saloon, late model, good appearance; state price.—R 1907, this office.

### LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

JAMES 10 h.p. 3 Wheeler Delivery Van, carries 8 cwt, tax only £4 per annum, 40 m.p.g. Send for full particulars as to wonderful saving to Huet Motors, Ltd., Lower Mount street, Dublin. 20 A

MORRIS 5 cwt. Van, 1934; perfect order; £170.—Cabra Garage, Cabra road. 21 F

### CARAVANS.

CARAVANS, Motor Trailers for Hire, 3 and 4 berths, fully equipped. — Hannigan, Garage, Cashel. 12 12

### MOTOR CYCLES.

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Jewellery, Pianos, Furniture—Gorman, Pawnbroker, Winetavern street (opposite Four Courts). X

NEW IMPERIAL Motor Cycles and Sidecars, from £37 cash or by easy payments; assembled in Dublin; prices substantially reduced; low insurance premiums arranged; catalogue free.—Erne Motor Co., Lower Erne street, Lower Fearse street. 15 X

WANTED.
WANTED, Motor Cycle, 150 c.c., p.m.o.; about £15.—R 1811, this office. 21 F

### ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

COOK'S for Tyres, Oils and Batteries; largest in Ireland. Trade, Commercial and Retail.—Fenian street (Westland Row), Dublin. 'Phone, 62618. T

### GARAGE ACCOMMODATION AND REPAIRS.

GARAGE, concrete floor, water, e.l., rear Pembroke road.—53 Pembroke Park, Ballsbridge.

LARGE Garage to Let, rear of 24 Grosvenor place, Rathgar. 22 A

### BICYCLES.

AT Elvery's—Cycle Touring Bags—Large size, with two side pockets, 2/6; as above, metal piped, with gusseted side pockets, 3/6; better quality, smooth finished, extra strong quality, 4/6; extra large shaped Bag, with extra large side pockets, will not get out of the vertical position, 7/6; as above, but in leather, with extra front pocket, 10/6; a special line of Black Patent Leather Bags, extra large, and with two side pockets and large front pocket, shaped, 9/6.—Elvery's, Dublin. 20 F

### CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

DISENGAGED
CHAUFFEUR Mechanic, 9 years' London experience, all makes, including R.R. and Lanchester, wishes to hear of post; go any place, and make himself useful; can run plant or valet; married, no family, T.T., age 30 years. Address "Z 2366, Chauffeur," this office. 20 E

## EMPLOYMENT OF A BOOKKEEPER

### CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES

At the Dublin Circuit Criminal Court yesterday, before Judge Davitt and a jury, a young man named Maurice B. Laide, with no permanent address, was arraigned upon a charge of having in December, 1933, obtained £100 by false pretences from John O'Connor by stating to him that he was a wholesale manufacturer's agent in a large way of business at 9 Wicklow street, Dublin, and required a bookkeeper who would deposit £100, and who would have the prospect of a salary of £3 10s. a week and the position of a director of the concern.

The accused man, who pleaded not guilty to the counts against him, was also charged with fraudulently converting the £100 to his own use.

Mr. M. J. Connolly, K.C. (instructed by the Chief State Solicitor), said, in opening the case, that Mr. O'Connor did not get £3 a week nor his promised position of a director. All he received was £2 6s. for attending for four days at the office of the accused man, who left and did not return or refund the money.

Mr. J. T. Keegan, the Royal Bank of Ireland, said that in November, 1933, the credit balance of the defendant was 4s. 8d. The accused man at the same time had a personal account, and in December, 1933, this was overdrawn to the amount of 2s. 9d.

Mr. John O'Connor, who gave an address at Merrion row, Dublin, and stated he had come from Kilmallock, County Limerick, deposed to having seen an advertisement in the *Irish Independent*, and in response to it he called at an office in Wicklow street, as he was looking for employment in Dublin. He paid £25 and was told to call back.

Upon returning next morning he saw the accused man, who asked him to complete the £100. He did so and got a receipt. He paid the £100 to secure a position which was to carry £3 10s. a week, with 5 per cent. commission, and at the end of a year he might be taken into partnership or given back 75 per cent. of his deposit.

### "NOT LARGE ENOUGH"

Continuing, the witness said that the agency had a table, chair and a typewriter. There were invoices in the place, and he made some entries in books.

Later the accused man told the witness that the office accommodation at Wicklow street was not large enough and that he was taking an office in Pearse street. The office there consisted of a room with a table, chair and typewriter.

The witness said that Laide disappeared, and he next met him outside the Abbey Theatre, when the accused man told him there was a warrant out for his arrest.

Cross-examined, the witness said that he collected certain moneys, and entered them in the cash book, against his salary.

Peter Clark said that in December, 1933, he carried on business at 9 Wicklow street as a business exchange. The accused man, who occupied a room at that address, asked him to get a partner for him and the witness advertised the position.

The witness said that he was shown an agreement between the accused man and another man named McGrath, and at the time the accused man paid witness £10. He received another £1) in connection with the agreement in which Mr. O'Connor was interested.

Judge Davitt—As a responsible broker, did you allow O'Connor to pay over £100 to Laide without making certain that McGrath got back his?

Witness—I did.

Patrick O'Hagan, commercial traveller, said he was employed by Laide as a traveller and was paid on commission. If he could have obtained certain agencies which the accused man had he would have paid £100 for them.

The hearing was adjourned till to-day.

## DUBLIN CIRCUIT COURT

### GARAGE - BUILDING CONTRACT

(BEFORE JUDGE SHANNON.)

Mrs. Kathleen Roche (trading as the Inchicore Supply Stores) sued John Archer, Leinster road West, Rathmines, garage proprietor, to recover £105, balance of £260, the amount of a contract for the building of a garage.

Since the action was started, the defendant paid £20, thus reducing the claim to £85.

The defendant's case was that only £35 was due from him, and that a sum of £50 paid by the defendant had not been credited to him. This the plaintiff denied.

Evidence having been given,

The Judge gave the plaintiff a decree for £85 and costs.

Mr. W. L. Sainsbury (instructed by Messrs. Gerald Byrne and Co.) appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. Clancy (instructed by Mr. M. J. O'Neill) appeared for the defendant.

## FROM THE LEGAL DIARY

### LAW NOTICES—Thursday, May 23.

AN CLARATHOIR DO'N PRIMH-BHREITHEAMH.
(The Registrar to the Chief Justice.)
Before the Registrar, at 11.30 o'clock—Settle report, Darley, Orpen and Synnott; Gilsenan, minors; Flynn, a minor.
Before Mr. Magahan, at 11 o'clock—Vouch account, G.S.

AN ARD-CHUIRT BHREITHEAMHNAIS.
(The High Court.)
In Court 5, at 11 o'clock—Summons (for judgment)—Carbery v. Uniacke and others. For Tuesday, 28th May—Actions—Callan v. Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust; Casey v. same; Caprani v. same; Duggan v. same. For Tuesday, 4th June—Action—Doody v. Corporation of Dun Laoghaire.
In Court 6, at 11 o'clock—Action—Cooper v. Attorney-General, at hearing. For Wednesday, 29th May—Powell decd., Keays v. Powell.

TRIALS BY JURY.
In Court 1, at 11 o'clock. Non-Jury—Finneran v. Finneran (probate); Keary v. Hanny (probate); Morton v. Morton (matrimonial); Simpson v. Ralph and a counter-claim (money had); Hamill v. Hamill (probate).
In Court 3, at 11 o'clock. Jury—Denneny, Owen v. Kildare Board of Health and Public Assistance (negligence), at hearing. The jury sworn in this case at hearing are required to attend this day in Court 3, at 11 o'clock. The unsworn jurors are discharged from further attendance during these sittings.
In Court 4, at 11 o'clock. Non-Jury—Kilcoyne v. Murray and another (assault), at hearing; O'Duffy v. Flynn and another (assault); Sullivan v. Murray and another (assault).
For Monday, 27th May. Non-Jury—Northern Bank, Ltd., v. Black and another (money due); same v. same and others (money due); Roe v. Bate (seduction); Birch and another v. Boland (goods sold); Jacobson v. Siev (libel).

OIFIG AN MHAISTIR-MHEASAIREACHTA.
(The Taxing Master's Office.)
Master Denning, at 11 o'clock—Fitzgibbon v. Fenton, W. Leahy and Son; same v. same, P. O'Sullivan and Son, Munster and Leinster Bank v. McGlashan, J. H. Walsh and Co.
Master O'Hanlon, at 11 o'clock. Ex parte Taxations—Foley's estate, A. Carroll and Co.; Bowles estate, same; Spring's estate, White and White; Riddall's estate, Darley, Orpen and Synnott; Lane's estate, W. J. Barry; O'Malley's estate, G. Maguire; Bowen's estate, Milward Jones, Mayne and Sharpe; Shaw's estate, J. A. Howe; Forbes' estate, T. Crozier and Son; Hume's estate, same; Banbury's estate, W. A. Shannon and Co.; Knolles' estate, O'Connor and Dudley and D. D. MacDonald and Co.; Neilan's estate, P. M. Scales; Brennan's estate, D. F. M'Cormack.

OIFIG AN SCRUDAIRA.
(The Examiner's Office.)
Mr. Healy (Room 115), at 11 o'clock—E. M. Sheehy, decd., Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ltd., v. Sheehy.
Mr. Adderley (Room 103), at 11 o'clock—Brown v. M'Cartney; J. Shaw, decd., Allen v. Shaw; T. Stack, decd., National Bank, Ltd., v. Stack; R. Martin, decd., Harland v. Stuart; R. H. Ffrench, decd., Semple v. St. George.
Mr. Greville (Room 110), at 11 o'clock—Mulhall v. Watson; National Bank, Ltd., v. Kehoe; City and County Benefit Building Society v. Armstrong.
Mr. Crump (Room 106), at 11 o'clock—Ulster Bank, Ltd., v. Armstrong.

BANKRUPTCY.
Before the Registrar, at 11 o'clock—Murray, prove debts and vouch, Horan and Devine; arrangement, inquiry, Shannon and Co.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.
Examiners' Chambers, at 93 Merrion Square.
Before Mr. Sullivan, at 11 o'clock—Barton's estate (S. 2876 and S. 2877), vouch.
Before Mr. Franks, at 11 o'clock—Spring and others (S. 2636), vouch. At 3 o'clock—Ryan and others.
Before Mr. Grove White, at 11 o'clock—Strachan (S. 6129), vouch. At 3 o'clock—A. R. Palmer (S. 2990), discharge rulings and settle schedule.
Before Mr. de Courcy, at 11 o'clock—William Patten (S. 2740 and S. 2883), vouch.
Before Mr. Spain, at 11 o'clock—Baron Louth (S. 2627), vouch.
At 89 Merrion Square.
Before Mr. O'Byrne, at 11.30 o'clock—Heaslop and another (S. 4283 and S. 6783), vouch.
Before Mr. Tyrrell, at 11 o'clock—Battersby (S. 7379 and S. 215/29), discharge rulings.
Before Miss Phelan, at 11 o'clock—W. S. Tighe (S. 3291). At 3 o'clock—William Gardiner (S. 6964).

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.
Monday, the 24th June, 1935, has been appointed as the date of the next sitting of the Central Criminal Court, at Green Street Courthouse, Dublin, at 11 a.m.

CIRCUIT COURT OF JUSTICE.
Criminal Sittings, Courthouse, Green Street.
This day, at 11 o'clock. Unsworn jurors Nos. 151 to 500 must attend this day (Thursday). Unsworn Jurors Nos 1 to 150 need not attend until Monday, 27th May, 1935.

AN CHUIRT BHREITHEAMHNAIS CHUARDA.
(Circuit Court of Justice.)
Before Judge Shannon, at the Law Courts, Chancery place, in Court No. 8, for Monday, 27th May, at 11 o'clock. Motions—Lacey and another v. Clerkin; Gill v. McDonald, 6498; same v. Murphy, 8138; same v. Rodway, 6455; Sexton v. Walsh. Applications for Summary Judgment—Mooney v. Skelly, 8953; Connolly v. Rock, 8818; Gaynor v. Cavey, 9031; Murray v. Connolly, 9016; Reid and another v. MacArthur, 9027; Humphries v. Bradner, 8891; McGouran v. O'Connell, 8973. Workmen's Compensation Act; Application—Henry Kelly, applct.—John Kenny and Sons, respdts. (for judgment). Appeals from District Court—Brophy (Inspector D.S.P.C.A.) v. Manning (appellant); Sexton v. Kenny. Ejectment—Fitzsimons v. Leahy, 8227. Civil Actions—Flynn v. Gaze, 8096; Car Services, Ltd., v. the Ever Ready Garage, Ltd., 6866; Finn and others v. Dagnall and another, 7348; Fitzpatrick v. Zlotover and others (trading as Star Furnishing Co.), 7360; O'Toole v. Conway, 7365 (settled).

AN CLARATHOIR CONTAE.
(The County Registrar.)
At 12.30 o'clock—Davis and another v. Pagett (tax costs); Beauchamp v. Martin (tax costs); McKeon v. Byrne (tax costs).

CUIRT DUITHCHE PRIOMHCHATHARDHA.
(Metropolitan District Court.)
For Friday, 24th May—Defended cases from previous sessions, at 2 o'clock at Court No. 2, Inns quay.

### CHURCH SERVICES

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins at 10 a.m. Psalm, 113. Ubi Fortitudinis, 29. Hymn, 287 (Tune 197). Evening Service at 4 o'clock. Psalms, 114, 115. Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Cooke in G. Anthem, "Blessing and glory," Boyce.
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Morning Prayer at 10.45 o'clock. Benedictus. Hymn, 517. Evening Prayer at 3 o'clock. Tours in F. Anthem, "Turn Thee again," Elvey.

# PUBLIC MEETING SEQUEL

## ACTION AGAINST CIVIC GUARDS

### CLAIM FOR ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT

AN action for alleged assault and battery and false imprisonment, brought by John Francis Kilcoyne, a farmer's son and an ex-officer of the National Army, residing at Dromindoo, Westport, Co. Mayo, against Civic Guard Superintendent Joseph Murray and Civic Guard Sergeant John Hughes, Claremorris, was heard in the High Court, before Mr. Justice O'Byrne, yesterday.

Mr. V. Rice, K.C., and Mr. J. Conroy (instructed by Mr. P. F. O'Reilly), appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. P. Lynch, K.C.; Mr. William Black, K.C., and Mr. K. Haugh (instructed by the Chief State Solicitor), for the defendants.

The statement of claim alleged that while the plaintiff was addressing a public meeting at Westport on 17th December, 1933, the defendants "maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause" arrested the plaintiff and falsely imprisoned him in the Civic Guard Barracks at Westport for 48 hours.

The defendants denied the averments in the statement of claim.

By his defence, Superintendent Murray pleaded that the plaintiff was detained in accordance with the law under Article 2A of the Constitution. He denied the alleged false imprisonment of the plaintiff, stating that the plaintiff was at all times in lawful detention under Article 2A of the Constitution.

Sergeant Hughes, in his defence, pleaded that he suspected plaintiff of having been, and being, a member of an unlawful association, and that plaintiff was accordingly apprehended lawfully and in good faith, and removed to the barracks at Westport with no more force than was necessary for that purpose, and that he had no further responsibility for the detention of the plaintiff. He also pleaded that while plaintiff was in the barracks he was at all times in lawful detention.

Mr. Rice, in opening the plaintiff's case, said that the plaintiff had been a Commandant in the National Army, and on 13th October, 1933, he was charged before the Constitution (Special Powers) Tribunal with being a member of an unlawful association and with having a firearm without a certificate. On the latter charge he was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He was found not guilty on the other charge.

Following his release in less than two months, he left Dublin on 16th December by car, with General O'Duffy and Captain Hughes, *en route* for Westport, where they were to address a Fine Gael meeting on the following Sunday. On the Sunday they were stopped about a mile and a half from Westport by Civic Guards, who had cordoned the road.

### ARRESTED

A superintendent, who was in charge, said that no one would be allowed to pass who was wearing a blue shirt. Plaintiff was then wearing a blue shirt under a lounge suit and overcoat. Eventually plaintiff reached the town, and he took off his overcoat when he rose to address the meeting. Sergeant Hughes said that he would not be allowed to speak with that shirt on. The plaintiff was arrested and taken to the barracks between 2 and 3 p.m. on 17th December, and on the following morning he was interrogated by Superintendent Murray, in the presence of Chief Superintendent O'Mara.

Replying to questions, the plaintiff had said that he had no other shirt than the blue shirt at the time, and that he was not a member of the League of Youth. Chief Superintendent O'Mara, addressing Superintendent Murray, said: "Don't bother any more; it is no use; the man has only been a week out of jail, and has not been home yet." Kilcoyne was not released until the Tuesday.

On the Monday night Mr. Justice Johnston had made a conditional order of *habeas corpus* in the case of the plaintiff. The plaintiff's solicitors served notice, by telegraph and telephone, to the Westport barracks that night that the order had been made. The order was returnable for the 20th December. At about 3 p.m. on 19th December, Superintendent Murray gave instructions for plaintiff's release, saying: "Take the time of his release."

Counsel suggested that the police, apparently, acted in the belief that Article 6 of the Constitution, which preserved the liberty of the person as inviolable, and Article 9, which guaranteed the right of public meeting, of free expression of opinion, and of public assembly, peaceably and without arms, were abrogated by Article 2 A. The conduct of the police was not explicable on any other ground than the belief that that was so.

### PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE

The plaintiff, John F. Kilcoyne, gave evidence about leaving Kiltimagh on the 17th December, 1933, with General O'Duffy, Captain Hughes and J. Sullivan, for Westport.

About two miles from Westport they were, he said, stopped by a cordon of Guards, and Superintendent Flynn told General O'Duffy, who was wearing a blue shirt, that he would not allow him into the town wearing that shirt. General O'Duffy went along a byway, and the witness went over the wall and got into Westport that way. He got on to the platform where the meeting was to be held. When he attempted to address the meeting Sergeant Hughes approached the platform. He had a walking-stick in his hand, and he said: "You will not be allowed to speak with that shirt on you." At the same time he put up the crook of the stick towards the platform to catch his leg.

In reply to Mr. Justice O'Byrne, Kilcoyne said that he was wearing a blue shirt at the time. Sergeant Hughes arrested him and took him to the barracks. He was detained there and questioned about whether he was a member of the Army Comrades' Association, which, he said, was not in existence at the time. He was released on the following Monday. Superintendent Murray was present when he was being questioned, and directed the sergeant of the barrack to release him on the Monday.

In reply to Mr. Lynch, the witness said that when the motor car was held up all the people who were not wearing blue shirts were allowed to pass.

Kilcoyne was questioned at length by Mr. Lynch about the constitution of the Army Comrades' Association, and he said that drilling was one of the duties of members, who were in units, with officers at the head. He had never heard that there was an intelligence department attached to the Army Comrades' Association. The Young Ireland Association succeeded the National Guard, which had been organised to replace the Army Comrades' Association.

The witness said that before the meeting in Westport he did not know the objects of the Young Ireland Association, except that it was to succeed the National Guard and that members would join it if they so desired. He would not approve of a campaign for the non-payment of land annuities where the people could pay, or of a tree-cutting campaign.

Mr. Lynch—When General O'Duffy was told he would not be allowed to go into Westport did he say he would remain there until night if necessary if he was not allowed in?—He said something to that effect.

In further cross-examination by Mr. Lynch, witness said that he saw General O'Duffy being taken away by the Superintendent.

### THE NATIONAL GUARD

Questioned about the National Guard, the witness said that that organisation was mainly for the purpose of putting down black-guardism and maintaining free speech at public meetings. They did not train members of the organisation as military units. He was a captain of the National Guard in Westport area, his duties being to get as many of the youth as possible. They were not drilled, but paraded.

Mr. Lynch—Were they to parade in military or quasi-military formation?—They would march in fours or fives or threes.

Martin Nally, T.D., South Mayo, said that he was on the platform at the meeting in Westport when the plaintiff was arrested. The moment the plaintiff got up to address the meeting he was approached by a police official and later arrested. The witness did not know the police officers who arrested plaintiff.

In cross-examination by Mr. Black, witness said that he saw a crowd of people rushing towards the platform with General O'Duffy.

Mr. Black—It was not a mere mob?—No, it was not.

Were they bringing General O'Duffy by force away from the Guards?—I do not think so.

The witness added that he only saw General O'Duffy when he came within 30 or 40 yards of the platform.

Was he being carried?—Yes.

And the crowd was shouting and cheering?—Cheering.

The witness said that some of the crowd wore blue shirts. He was not a member of the National Guard, the Army Comrades Association or the Young Ireland Association.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

### THE DEFENCE

Sergeant John Hughes was examined by Mr. Lynch, and stated that he heard the chairman of the meeting in Westport on the 17th December introducing Mr. Kilcoyne. He did not know who Mr. Kilcoyne was until he was introduced by the chairman. Mr. Kilcoyne took off his overcoat, opened his small coat and immediately began to address the meeting. There was considerable applause when Mr. Kilcoyne came on the platform, and his remarks were not audible to him.

The witness said that he was standing underneath the platform when Mr. Kilcoyne began his address. He touched him on the leg with his hand—just caught him by the end of the trousers—and told him he would not be allowed to address the meeting while he was appearing in a blue shirt. The witness had no stick with him. If Mr. Kilcoyne had not continued speaking he might not have proceeded further, but, as Mr. Kilcoyne continued speaking, he took him, accompanied by another Civic Guard, to the Civic Guard station.

Mr. Lynch—What did you arrest him for?—Membership of an

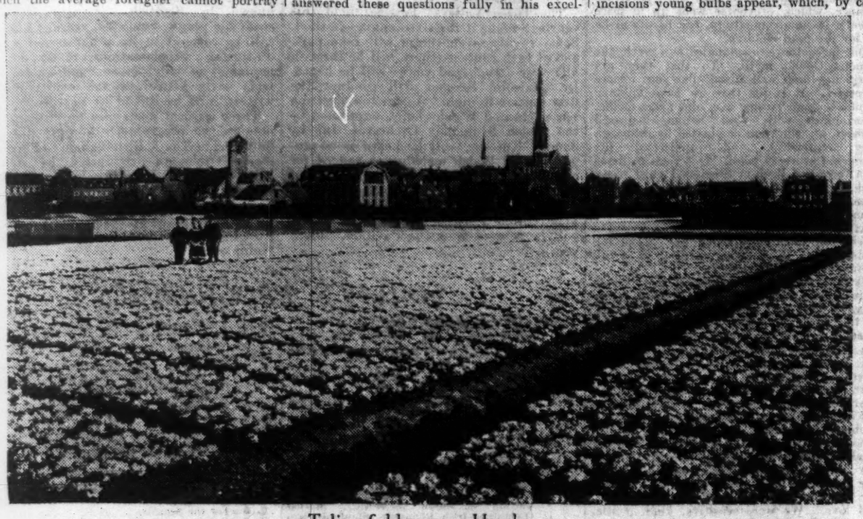
# HAARLEM AND THE DUTCH BULB-FIELDS

## WHEN TULIP COLLECTIONS WERE FASHIONABLE

### MANY-COLOURED CARPETS OF DAFFODILS, SNOWDROPS IRISES AND NARCISSI

SEVERAL years ago a small album was published in Paris containing the portraits of most of the crowned heads of Europe, and called "le Musée des Souverains." Most of these illustrations were sarcastic and clever caricatures of the reigning monarchs. One, however, was conceived in an entirely different spirit. This was the delightful portrait of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, drawn by Jean Veber and called "La Princesse Jolie-Mine." The likeness is, perhaps, not perfect, but the picture of the young Queen of eighteen, wearing the well-known lace coif over the thin plates of beaten gold, has all the delicate romance of a fairy-tale. This effect is enhanced by the lower part of the drawing, where Queen Wilhelmina is represented driving in Cinderella's pumpkin coach drawn by two large rats.

This idealised portrait is indeed most charming, and has remained deservedly popular in Holland. It is a decided relief to the Dutch mind not to see in this drawing the inevitable baggy-trousered fishermen and the Volendam children, without the aid of which the average foreigner cannot portray anything Dutch. The graceful orange-coloured tulip held in the young Queen's hand is a more accurate and pleasing symbol, recalling one of the chief beauties of the Dutch landscape.



Tulip fields near Haarlem.

### THE BULB DISTRICT

It is certain that those fortunate enough to have visited the bulb-fields near Haarlem, will on seeing this drawing, have thought with pleasure of their wanderings among those acres of flowers and perhaps decided it was high time to return again to bulb-land. This district is easily reached from England, being situated chiefly between the towns of Aikmaar and Leyden, with Haarlem as a geographical and historical centre. The bulb-fields form as it were a long strip of gardens bounded on one side by the dunes, the sandhills, that guard the coast from the encroaching waves, and on the other by the polders (land reclaimed draining the lakes and marshes). In former days an inner range of sand dunes covered the ground now used for bulb-growing. As the industry increased the sand forming these dunes was removed till the level was reached at which bulbs can be successfully grown. This sandy soil, provided it be well manured, is the essential factor for the cultivation of the hyacinth. The fields are, moreover, intersected by canals and ditches, so that the beds are properly drained, and the necessary manure can be conveyed by water, thus lessening the expenses. The hedges of beech and thuya divide the gardens and protect the flowers from the cold winds.

### METHODS OF CULTIVATION

The ground selected is dug over in autumn or in winter, either by machinery or by hand, to the depth of several feet, and in March or April this soil is heavily manured. During the first summer a crop of potatoes is usually raised, and in the autumn the bulbs are planted. The beds are about a yard wide, while between each bed there is a path nearly a foot wide. Eight of the largest hyacinth bulbs form one row. As they decrease in size the distance between them is lessened. In winter the bulbs are thickly covered with reeds not only to protect them against frost, but to prevent the wind from blowing away the sand and laying bare the bulbs. In spring, when the green spikes pierce the covering, the reeds are removed and piled in huge stacks.

Nothing can be more delightful than to start on a fine spring morning on an excursion to bulb-land. The blue sunlit sky overhead, the white clouds that sail along so gaily, the villages with their gabled houses, where the shining window-panes and freshly-scrubbed wood-work tell a story of spring—all the scenery has something fresh and bright, redolent of "the sweet of the year."

### SHEETS OF COLOUR

The journey to the bulb district is neither long nor difficult. Either from Haarlem or Leyden, the villages of Warmond, Sassenheim, Lisse, Hillegom, Bennebroek or Noordwyk are easily reached by train, tram, motor or bicycle. Numerous roads intersect the gardens, and wandering on foot from village to village along the fragrant fields is perhaps even more pleasant. Past green meadows and country places, surrounded by woods, where the trees are just bursting into leaf, one reaches the radiant acres surrounding the bulb farms. The deep blues and brilliant reds of some of the hyacinths are enhanced by the soft pinks and snowy whites of the other varieties. Closer inspection reveals the exquisite shape of the daintily-formed flowers, clustered along the sturdy stem—no one who has not seen the hyacinth in its Dutch home can realise its real charm; "a big full hyacinth is essentially and entirely Dutch, its very type and standard is almost national, and nowhere else in the world can the bulb be produced in such perfection." Sometimes, when the coming of spring has been delayed by inclement weather, the tulips flower at the same time as the hyacinths, and then the whole country-side is one blaze of colour. Some of the roads in the bulb district lie high above the gardens, the soil around them having been removed, as we have said, to the level at which the bulbs can be successfully cultivated. From these causeways the view is beautiful; the sheets of colour stretch as far as the eye can see, and the varied hues stand out in striking, yet harmonious, contrast. The silvery-blue waters of the canals separating the fields, the green pasture-lands beyond, heighten the beauty of the scene, whilst the farmhouses, with their high thatched roofs; the windmills, with their sails turning in the spring breeze; the quaint barges seen along the waterways, give the landscape that indescribable charm which is the secret of "the spell of Holland."

As one wanders from bulb-field to bulb-field, lured steadily onward by the fascination of these lovely flowers, the question is sure to be asked whether these hyacinths and tulips are indigenous, and, if this be not the case, when were they brought to Holland? Happily for the inquiring mind, Mr. E. Krelage, the great authority on bulbs, has answered these questions fully in his excellent article in *The Times* of December 6th, 1921.

### BULB HISTORY

"The first bulbous plants," he writes, "came from Asia, where they grew wild, to Western Europe in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and soon became popular garden plants with the aristocracy of Flanders, Holland and England, especially the tulips. The predilection for this flower may easily be explained by its property to "break" its colour, the originally self-coloured flower obtained from seed suddenly becoming striped and feathered, and so remaining when the bulb is planted again. The stripes and feathers are hardly ever absolutely the same "self" flower. Each distinct tulip was, therefore, carefully cultivated and watched by its possessor as a unique treasure; a tulip collection was not only a fashion, but soon (1612) became a passion. Twenty years later the man in the street had become a speculator in tulip bulbs that did not exist at all, and many were ruined. In the years 1634-1637 houses and lands, diamonds and pearls, cows and horses, and carriages were exchanged for a single tulip bulb. The population of several towns in Holland took part in this craze, which was stopped by the Government in 1637. Since that period tulips (and other bulbs) have always been grown in Haarlem and its environs."

Only one or two varieties of the craze period are still in existence. Thousands of varieties have since been raised, grown during many years, to disappear at the end. For three centuries these tulips were called after some famous beauty, celebrated statesman, or mythological hero. At present there are still nearly 2,000 named varieties in cultivation. Their names occupy a booklet of 80 pages, published by the Royal Horticultural Society of London.

### SPECIAL TULIP VASES

The popularity of the tulip led to the designing of special vases in which to exhibit the choicest blooms. These were made in the celebrated Delft earthenware, and fine specimens, dating from the 17th and 18th centuries, can be seen at the South Kensington Museum. They were mostly fan-shaped, with a double row of short spouts, about the length and thickness of a thumb, projecting from the top, in which to place the stalks, so that the flower should remain erect. More elaborate receptacles were shaped like slender pyramids, in these the flower could be arranged in similar openings, made on the sides. Some of these are still to be found in the state chambers of Hampton Court.

At the present day bulbs are grown to such an extent that 7,000 hectares of land, about 17,000 acres, are used for this purpose, while the annual export amounts to approximately 80,000,000 lb., representing about 40,000,000 guilders (£3,335,000). Some of the new varieties of tulips are very expensive, and a thousand florins for a bed of some rare variety is not considered too high a price.

### IMPROVED VARIETIES

Thanks to the ceaseless labours of the great bulbgrowers, the existing varieties have been greatly improved, and of late beautiful new varieties have been raised. The graceful lily-flowered tulip is perfectly charming, and the dainty Rembrandt tulips with their striped cups remind one of the flowerpieces of the old Masters. Older delightful classes are the double tulips, like tight old-fashioned roses, and the singular parrot tulips, with petals curved and twisted in an extraordinary way. Perhaps the Darwin and other May-flowering tulips are the loveliest of all; they are certainly becoming more and more popular every year. Their shapely cups sway on their long, straight stalks, and their well-chosen names—Zulu, White Queen, Bouton d'Or—indicate the glorious colours that charm the beholder's eye.

The new varieties are partly obtained by crossing or hybridising or as "sports." So, by hybridising the dainty Duc van Tholl varieties of earliest foreign fame with the stately Darwins, an entirely new strain has been obtained, combining the qualities of both parents. These Mendel tulips will once replace many varieties of our days. Sometimes, as Mr Krelage says, in a bed of red tulips a white one appears, originated without doubt from the red ones. Should it prove that the tulip thus originated is of a superior quality, it is propagated from the bulb, and so new descendants are secured, possessing the same characteristics as the parent bulbs. Such cases are called "sports."

### CUTTING AND HOLLOWING

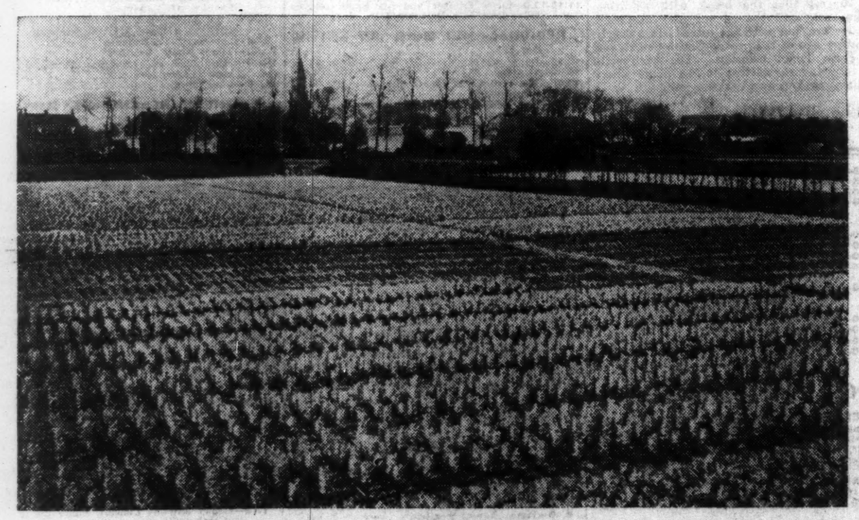
Hyacinths are also propagated from the bulb, although new varieties are produced from seed. The normal development of young hyacinth bulbs from a mother bulb takes five to six years, and their number would be too small for commercial purposes. To increase their quantity another method called cutting or hollowing is generally adopted. A large bulb is chosen, and three incisions are made in the lower part; in these incisions young bulbs appear, which, by careful treatment, develop in three or four years into full-grown bulbs. This is called cutting; hollowing consists in cutting the roots of the bulb entirely away, and in the cavity thus formed the young bulbs develop.

In cold or late summers the development of the young bulbs is secured by the use of artificial heat. The parent bulbs are placed in a heated storehouse and the results obtained are most satisfactory, provided good care is taken to ensure the proper temperature, as some varieties can bear less heat than others. By this treatment the young bulbs develop more rapidly, and the shoots do not appear above the ground too early in spring. Sometimes not only the parent bulbs are heated, but when the other hyacinth bulbs have, owing to the inclement weather, not fully ripened, they also are placed in the heated storehouse and left there for a fortnight. In this way the ripening is accelerated, and bulbs treated in this fashion can be made to flower in the following winter.

### HYACINTH-LAND

Walking through hyacinth-land, and stopping to admire the delicately tinted clusters of bells, one is struck by the fact that in some flowers the number of petals are, as it were, double. The effect of these "double" varieties is perhaps not as pleasing as that of the single ones, but one's enjoyment of the beauties all around is so great, that it is something of a shock to find men at work stripping the slender stalks of their wealth of blossoms even before the flowers seem faded. The welfare of the bulb is, however, the chief object, and this is attained by the speedy removal of the flowers. Sometimes even the most careful treatment cannot prevent the bulbs being attacked by some disease. In order to obviate the peril of its spreading, the fields are regularly visited by men bearing huge umbrellas, which they hold up so as to shade the beds from the spring sunshine, for only in the shade can the diseased bulbs be discovered. This is seen by the state of the leaves and then the bulb is pulled out by means of an iron hook and destroyed.

When the bulbs are taken out of the ground and dried they are all inspected and a piece cut off at the neck of the bulb under the root crown. It is then possible to judge whether the bulbs are healthy or diseased. Phyro-pathological research and inspection are also provided for on a generous scale, so that the produce for export can practically be guaranteed free from disease and insect pest.



The hyacinth fields.

### THE DRYING PROCESS

During the summer months most of the bulbs are lifted from the beds and taken to the large drying-sheds. Along both sides of these building racks are placed, on which the bulbs are spread out and dried. Large windows provide the necessary ventilation. There is ample space left for the assorting and packing of the bulbs. August is the busiest export month, but the export season continues during September and October. Planting time starts already in September, and before winter all bulbs destined for further cultivation should be planted in carefully manured soil. Care is taken not to plant any kind of bulb twice in the same land, hyacinths alternating with tulips and *vice versa*.

### NARCISSI AND DAFFODILS

For a long period hyacinths and tulips were cultivated to a great extent, but of late years the narcissus has also been much in favour. As we well know, the daffodils "come before the swallow dare, and take the winds of March with beauty," turning the bulb-fields into one huge sheet of shining gold, paling here to delicate primrose, deepening there to glowing amber. Daffodils are the large-trumpet-shaped section of the narcissi, beautiful as colonies in grass, in clumps in herbaceous borders, in beds, in pots, in vases—everywhere, in fact.

By repeatedly crossing the best varieties, exquisite specimens have been obtained, and the cultivation of these novelties, as well as of the rarer kinds of other sections of the narcissi, has become the favourite hobby of many garden lovers.

Most of these bulbs can be forced with excellent results. The Chalice-flowered and Star Narcissi and the Poeticus are equally beautiful as the larger daffodils; the bunch-flowered (Polyanthus) are most used for pot-culture.

Not only hyacinths, tulips and narcissi are grown to perfection, but there are a host of other bulbous plants of great interest to the garden lover, so that there is scarcely a season of the year in which some variety of "bulb beauty" may not be seen in the gardens round Haarlem. Mr. Walter Wright describes in his book, "The Perfect Garden," how he plunged round a snow-bound Dutch nursery one bitter day in early March, and was led to a corner wherein a clump of the little six-inch-high, yellow Iris Danfordiae was blooming. It looked so warm and cheerful in the snow that he felt he could warm his feet at it! He mentions another lovely bulbous Iris, *Bakeriana reticulata*—an exquisite winter flower for the rockery.

### THE FIRST CROCUS

The snowdrops flower even earlier, and then the yellow winter anconites peep out of their pretty ruff-like foliage, to be followed by the dazzling blue chionodoxas, well-named the glory of the snow. In March the first crocus buds open; against the soft browns and pale greys of the landscape the brilliant squares of violet or of golden flowers stand out with something of Eastern splendour. We have already extolled the loveliness of the narcissi, the hyacinths and the tulips, and when these have faded comes the delightful iris, the poor man's orchid. A new strain has been grown, called the Dutch iris, flowering earlier than the Spanish varieties, and this will gradually replace the latter. The so-called English iris has noble flowers of beautiful form and colour, and is universally admired. Then appear the anemones, and a field of these dainty flowers looks as if a swarm of butterflies has settled down to rest on the slender green stalks. The old-fashioned ranunculus has a prim tidiness that is rather attractive; the neat round heads seem dipped in some brilliant enamel, so bright are their colours.

### ANOTHER BULB

Another bulb with a decided original charm of its own is the snake's-head fritillary, with its drooping, urn-shaped flowers tessellated with purple. Bold Peonies and delicate Ixias, orange Montbretias and stately white Lilies, Begonias of every hue and, last, but not least, the beautiful Gladioli, the export trade of which has become of great importance, form a floral pageant that lasts throughout spring and summer, well into autumn. Autumn flowering plants, especially Dahlias in endless number of new varieties, are also grown by Dutch nurserymen, and in the hot-houses Freesias and Amaryllis may be admired, but our object is above all to draw the attention of all flower-lovers to the beauty of the Dutch bulb-fields.

A visit to one of the flower farms leaves memories, "that come back with tenfold sweetness," as Mr. Walter Wright so truly says, "to give us the impulse for making beautiful gardens of our own." One of his dream gardens is based on the recollections of his visit to Holland. "In the raw of an April morning I have led my bicycle across the gangway of a Great Eastern steamer at the Hook of Holland and am riding towards The Hague. My first objective is Leyden, my second Haarlem. Between the university town and the flower-capital lie the radiant acres of the bulb-farms, where from March to May, the flower-lover may ride for miles amid crocuses, daffodils, hyacinths, irises, and tulips. The lofty spire of Haarlem's great church stands as the central object of a world of flowers. One spends a happy morning at Bennebroek, at Hillegom, at Overveen, or at some other sweet flower-village; is drawn to a recital on the great Haarlem organ, or to an hour with Cuyp (or Frans Hals!) in the picture galleries during the afternoon; and then joyously fills the fragrant spring among the flowers. And in the winter gloaming sweet remembrances come of a whole country-side burning with the fierce glow of tulips, of somnolent windmills, of slow barges creeping along the canals, of the perfume of hyacinths in cottage-gardens, of square, quaintly clad peasants stolidly staring."

### "A MOST DELICATE TOWNE"

A visit to bulb-land would be slightly disappointing if some part of the day were not devoted to the sights of its capital, Haarlem. John Evelyn calls Haarlem "a most delicate towne," and adds: "It hath one of the finest churches of the Gothic design I had seen." He alludes to the wonderful organ which is one of the chief glories of Haarlem.

The Cathedral is surrounded by picturesque buildings; some of the public offices on the Market Square are among the most fascinating specimens of Dutch Renaissance architecture. The Meat Market, though often criticised as lacking in delicacy and restraint, has something of the playfulness and quaint invention that were the heritage of mediæval times. The Town Hall is interesting through its historical associations. It was, in the Middle Ages, the palace of the Counts of Holland; one of these rulers, Count Floris V., bequeathed the left wing of the building to the Dominican Brotherhood, and it became a monastery. In 1556 the monks allowed part of their dwelling to be used as a Town Hall, and in 1581 the cloister was demolished and the monastery secularised. During the last two centuries the Town Hall was frequently altered, although not always in the best of taste; of late years much has been done to restore the original appearance of the building, and one of the towers pulled down in the last century has been once more erected.

The collection of pictures preserved in the Town Hall was transferred in 1913 to the former almshouse, a delightful Renaissance house, with a charming courtyard and quaint gate-house. Here one can admire those pictures of Frans Hals that reveal him as a master of portrait-painters, "beggaring one's store of adjectives, and making all other painters of the ruddy human face, even Rembrandt himself, almost fumblers." (E. V. Lucas.)

### MUSEUMS

The Teyler's Science Museum is well worth a visit. From this central point a little street, called Damstraat, leads towards the winding banks of the broad Spaarne, on which Haarlem is built. A delightful walk by the river allows of many a glimpse of that life on the water that is such an essential feature of Holland, and brings one to the picturesque weigh-house, built, like the Meat Market, by the famous architect Lieven de Key. A little beyond, on the other side of the river, reached by the Spaarnwouder Straat with a charming row of tiny old houses, is the Amsterdamsche Poort, the last of the old city gates. The Bisschoppelijk Museum contains interesting collections of mediæval art, church ornaments, illuminated manuscripts, missals, etc.

Haarlem is known for the great number of its charitable foundations. These "hofjes" or almshouses date from the seventeenth and eighteenth century, and consist of several small houses built round a central courtyard. A certain number of old women inhabit these dwellings, and receive not only a weekly allowance, but fuel, butter, potatoes, etc. Some of these "hofjes" contain fine pictures, gracefully decorated eighteenth-century rooms, etc. They are managed, as in the days of Frans Hals, by "regenten" and "regentessen" descended from the founders.

### "SPANJAARDSLAAN"

The environs of Haarlem are most attractive. The wood has many historic associations. One of the avenues is called "the *Spanjaardslaan*" in memory of the terrible siege of 1572, when Haarlem was besieged and taken by the Spaniards, and the inhabitants were cruelly massacred. Tradition says that Laurens Coster wandered in these leafy glades and carved out of the bark of the beech trees the letters he used in printing his first book, "long before Gutenberg," say the Haarlemmers, who have placed his statue in the market square.

The modern residential quarters of the town are adorned by many pretty villas, surrounded by tasteful gardens. Bloemendaal, one of the villages in the neighbourhood, really deserves its name of "Vale of Flowers." Haarlem is connected by train and electric tram with the seaside resort of Zandvoort, known for its safe and pleasant beach. Another centre of floriculture is Aalsmeer, reached by rail, where flowers are cultivated in hot-houses, and are in bloom the whole year round.

[The first article of this series, dealing with the reclamation of the Zuider Zee, appeared on May 21. Illustrations are by courtesy of the *Algemeene Nederlandsche Vereeniging voor Vreemdelingen.*]

# MAY FESTIVALS IN ITALY

## PAGEANTRY AND QUAINT CEREMONIES

### CALICO, CERI, CANDLES AND THE PALIO

MAY has many festivals which will give great interest to visitors to Italy. On the first Sunday in May there is the "Calcio" at Florence, a game of football played in sixteen century costumes to commemorate an heroic episode in 1530 when the Florentine nobility defiantly played "Calcio" under the fire of the Imperial troops, who were besieging the city.

A procession of knights, valets, standard-bearers and trumpeters leaves the cloisters of Santa Maria Novella and goes through the main streets of the town to the Piazza della Signoria, where the game is played between two teams which represent the districts north and south of the River Arno. The rules of the "Calcio" resemble both Association and Rugby, so the effect of the scrambling scene, in the stately background of the famous piazza, can easily be imagined. This festival is repeated on June 24, and on both occasions there is in the evening music and dancing and a banquet for 500 people.

### AN UPHILL RACE

On May 15 the festival of the "Ceri" is held at Gubbio, a pretty Umbrian town easily reached by motor coach from Perugia. This custom is believed to date from 1151, when Gubbio barred the way to an army from thirteen towns which united themselves against her.

The "Ceri" are three very heavy standards formed of octagonal prisms terminating in a pyramid with a mast about twenty feet long running through them. On the day of the festival the "Ceri," having been taken out of church, are carried on the shoulders of men wearing white trousers, a yellow, blue or black shirt, red caps and scarlet shoes, and a strange race takes place up the sides of the mountain as far as the sanctuary of Sant Ubaldo. The teams in the race represent the masons, the tradespeople and the peasants, and the procession is headed by a trumpeter on horse-back accompanied by two standard-bearers. It is all very picturesque and colourful.

On Ascension Day, which this year falls on May 30, there is the Festival of Crickets at Florence—a rustic celebration of the return of sunny days. The crickets are bought in little cages and most of the events take place at the Cascine, the general meeting-place. There is a brilliant procession with flower-decked vehicles; dances are held, and singing and orchestral competitions; people eat, drink and make merry, the favourite wine being brimming bumpers of Chianti.

### PILGRIMAGE OF BOATS

There is also an interesting festival at Bari, the capital of Apulia, on the Adriatic Sea, on May 7 and May 8, when the removal of the body of St. Nicholas from Myra to Bari is commemorated.

A statue of the saint is placed on an altar which is supported on two boats, and these are rowed slowly to the beach of Filoscene, where there is a pilgrimage of boats from the quay of Porto Vecchio to the floating altar which is brilliantly illuminated at night, when it is taken back to Bari amid great rejoicings.

These are some of the principal festivals of May, but there are numerous others, including the Palio of Asti on the 19th and the match of the cross-bowmen at Gubbio on the 18th of the month.

Other approaching events in Italy are those associated with Whitsuntide, June 9. At Postumia there is dancing in the famous grottoes which are brightly illuminated; at Orvieto, an art centre in Umbria, the festival of the dove attracts a great deal of interest; at Naples there is a pilgrimage to the sanctuary of Monte Vergine followed by gay revels in the best Neapolitan style, and at Rome on Whit Monday there is similar noisy fun on the festival of the *Divino Amore*.

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Two more giant aeroplanes of the same type as the ill-fated Maxim Gorky are to be constructed in addition to the three which the Soviet Government has already decided to build.

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# RAIL CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA

## THREE NEW TRUNK LINES PROJECTED

To bring about complete eradication of Communist remnants in Szechwan, Hupeh, Shensi and Kansu Provinces it will be necessary to construct a network of highways linking these four provinces together within the shortest possible time. This, in brief, is the substance of the interview given by Mr. T. V. Soong after he had discussed questions of rural re-habilitation with General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission.

According to Mr. Soong, three trunk lines, namely, the Hupeh-Szechwan, the Shensi-Szechwan and the Kansu-Szechwan, with termini at Chungking, will be constructed first. The approximate cost of construction of these lines has been estimated at $7,000,000 or $8,000,000. This money will be appropriated from the proceeds of the State lottery and from the provincial and local government treasuries.

Touching upon the work of the National Economic Council, of which body he is a member of the Standing Committee, Mr. Soong further revealed that the Council is concentrating its attention upon reconstruction work in Szechwan, and is considering the establishment of a branch office at a suitable place in that province.

In connection with the work of the League of Nations' liaison officer for technical co-operation with China, Mr. Soong stated that Dr. Robert Haas has contributed much towards China's river conservancy, highway and health reconstruction measures.

Concerning national conservancy work, Mr. Soong declared that a conservancy commission under the National Economic Council has already been established under the chairmanship of Dr. H. H. Kung, and its work is now proceeding apace.

# IRISHMAN'S DIARY

*A Great Colt : The Birds' Job : Zoological Medicine : Clay Bird Shooting : An Irish Wedding*

### A Lawrence Story

Lawrence of Arabia said he was only once very glad of being a colonel in rank. He was walking home late at night down Whitehall after a heavy day's work at the War Office. It was a rainy night, and he had pulled a very shabby burberry over his uniform. An inebriated colonel accosted him and said "Salute rank, sir, when you meet it." Lawrence stood still and slowly unbottoned his burberry, displaying all his badges of rank by degrees as he did so. Throwing his burberry carelessly over his arm he drew himself up to his full height and said: "Now, sir, salute rank when you meet it, and return at once to your barracks." It is unnecessary to add that the colonel vanished.

### An Irish Wedding

Advance news of the wedding of Mr. Dermot Gogarty, the architect son of Senator Gogarty, and Miss Carmel Esmond is to the effect that the bridal gown is being created in Paris. The wedding is to take place from the home of the bride—Dromenagh, in Tipperary, on July 10th. Five bridesmaids will form the bridal retinue, and these will include an Irish, English, French and Scottish girl friend of the bride, as well as Miss Brenda Gogarty, sister of the bridegroom, who is returning from New York for the event. All will be dressed in blue, it seems. I hear that Mr. Dermot McGillicuddy is to officiate as best man.

### Clay Bird Shooting

Clay pigeon shooting is now in full swing, and the Dublin Gun Club events at the Phœnix Park racecourse are producing remarkable results. Chief among these is the consistent shooting of Major Lane. On Sunday week Major Lane took four of the six events. On the Wednesday of Jubilee Week Mr. Harry Peard beat all the crack "shots" at the White City in London when he competed at the Clay Pigeon Shooting Association's Jubilee Tournament. It appears that Mr. Peard has a style of his own, and, armed with this extraordinary technique, he played havoc with the clay pigeons provided at the White City. This week the Free State team will proceed to the North, where the inter-shoot takes place. It will be captained by Dr. P. T. Keogh, and will include Mr. Peard, who is now regarded in the light of an Irish ace at this form of sport. Clay pigeon shooting does not, of course, provide the thrill inseparable from real pigeon shooting as seen at Le Touquet. But then we cannot shoot live pigeons in these parts as they do in France, because the law forbids it on the ground of cruelty. In real live pigeon shooting the danger always exists of a bird being shot outside the circle laid down in the rules, in which case the pigeon may be left wounded in a lonely area. Clay bird shooting, then, even if a tamer sport, includes no element of cruelty. The birds, which are really only targets of clay, do not even resemble the real thing in shape, for they are modelled like a saucer.

### The Birds' Job

The general usefulness of birds in keeping the innumerable insect pests of summer in check is apparent to anybody who sits in his garden even for a brief spell. In the grass, doubtless, will be a squad of starlings which, with incessant chatter, quarter every inch of the ground. An odd robin may be seen pouncing down now and then and returning to its coign of vantage with a caterpillar or some such grub squirming in its beak. Fruit trees and shrubs are minutely gone over by tits of various kinds, while a tat-tapping in secluded corners speaks of some luckless snail being extracted from its shell by a thrush It is perfectly true that later on most of these birds will levy toll on the fruit and berries of the garden, but before condemning and placing netting, traps, birdlime, etc., would it not be better to consider how much of that fruit would be there were it not for the labours of the tiny pilferers earlier in the year?

### Brantome

Brantôme, the great French colt, who is to run in the race for the Gold Cup at Ascot next month, is not a half-brother to Windsor Lad, as one often reads. It is true that Brantôme is by Blandford, the same sire as Windsor Lad; but in horse-breeding relationship is only recognised through the dam. Hence half-brothers or half-sisters are animals out of the same dam. It may sound far-fetched, but I think that a parallel to this might be interpreted from the old Gaelic belief that it was the mother parent who represented the head of the family.

Brantôme, the property of Baron Edouard de Rothschild, while sired by Blandford, is out of the mare Vitamine. Evidently he is named after Pierre de Bourdeille, the Seigneur and Abbé, French historian, and biographer of the sixteenth century. Attached to the Court of Marguerite de Valois, this noted person was given, among other benefices, the abbey and lands of Brantôme after he adopted the profession of arms, on his renunciation of an ecclesiastical career. Brantôme, the town from which Pierre de Bourdeille took his title, is an old town in South-Western France. It is famed for its old world houses and the remains of its abbey of Charlemagne foundation. Its dolmen and freestone quarries are among its other features of interest, while its truffles are famous.

Pierre de Bourdeille, after he became Seigneur Brantôme, established contacts with all the great leaders of his day. He travelled much, and it was he who accompanied Mary Stuart to Scotland, who was then the widow of Francis. He has left many notable works to posterity, in which *l'homme illustré* and *la dame galante* are not allowed to pass unnoticed.

### Zoological Medicine

The literature of earlier centuries contains frequent allusions of such strange remedies of feathers, so ready to hand in cases of faintness. "Lady Bountiful" called for them to be burned under the nose of the swooning "Aimwell"—and spiders' webs to stem external bleedings. But like most readers, I suppose, I always thought these treatments to have been used more in the nature of charms than material cures. Now a recently acquired rare book informs me that they belonged to a science. *Zoologia Medicinalis Hibernica* (1739) was published by Powell, of Crane lane, and the inclusion of the names of the higher nobility and several general practitioners among five hundred subscribers is some proof that the author—John K'eogh, A.B.—was accepted as being at least credible. Every species of beast, bird, fish and reptile propagated in Ireland has, says K'eogh, its special remedial virtue, and, lest my Lord William, Baron of Howth—to whom the work is dedicated—might have made a fatal mistake, their names appear in English, Irish and Latin. Appended is a treatise on diagnosis and prognosis.

### The Treatments

Having dismissed the family doctor and scrapped the household medicine chest in favour of the livestock pharmacy, great care must be taken in prescribing and compounding the zoological remedies. In an emergency—a swooning, for instance—I would, I am sure, instinctively reach for the nearest available supply of feathers; then, the canary—foreign bird—being quite impotent to cure any ailment in Ireland, I would track down the least productive of my "barn-door" fowl. But I would be doing wrong, because in such a strait I must pluck the pigeon, the owl, the cormorant, or, if it be young, the raven. Incinerated plumage of the domestic cock (*cullagh*) has no virtue in healing, but that of the hen (*cark*) may be taken—one dram precipitated in claret—for mild attacks of dysentery. The brain of a hen as a very effective teething unguent, and her mate, if "very old and wearied until he falls down," can be boiled into a certain cure of colic.

Baldness might not have been so rife had our ancestors taken K'eogh's advice and applied the correct mixture of mule's hoof, bear's grease, and pepper; and any hoof powder remaining should have been saved as a powerful cure for hemorrhage. All the prescriptions—which include our old friend, the spider—are amusing. Some are not proper for polite reading, but I can with safety recommend one—calves' foot jelly.

QUIDNUNC.

## A TALKING BOOK MACHINE

### FIRST OF THE KIND IN IRELAND

The Minister for Finance has been asked by the Irish Association for the Blind to grant the concession which would enable the Association to import free of duty an electrically-driven talking book machine and records for the special use of the blind.

There has been some delay in the shipment, but the machine is expected to arrive during the next fortnight.

As this will be the first talking book machine in Ireland it is confidently hoped it will be a very valuable asset to the sightless, and should prove an inestimable boon not only to the blind themselves, but to those who, for various reasons, are unable to read for themselves.

Already there are nearly 2,000 of these machines in use in the United States, Canada, South Africa and Australia.

The Irish Association for the Blind has been invited by the American Foundation for the Blind to co-operate with the Foundation in the establishment of a talking book library in Ireland.

There is a bill before the American Congress to allocate about £15,000 per annum towards the establishment of talking book libraries. The bill has already been passed by the House of Representatives.

Commenting on the possibilities of the talking book machine, Mr. J. P. Neary, secretary of the Irish Association for the Blind, said that he wanted to make it clear that this new device is not a gramophone or a radio set, and, although it has been specially designed for the blind, it will be a real blessing to those who suffer from any form of eye-strain.

He wished to draw attention of the Library Association of Ireland and influential leaders of thought interested in hospital libraries to this machine—that here was something worthy of their consideration.

## NEW YOUTH HOSTEL OPEN

### TWENTY BERTHS IN FORMER WICKLOW LIGHTHOUSE

The youth hostel into which the old lighthouse and coastguard station at Wicklow Head have been transformed by *An Oige* (the Irish Youth Hostel Association) is now open. It has at present accommodation for twenty people, but it is planned to extend the hostel so as to make room for as many more. The warden of the hostel has taken up duty, and, if given timely notice, will be able to provide hot meals for visitors.

The scheme for the provision of such meals is new in the procedure of *An Oige*, though a rule in other countries, and there are the usual Primus stoves in the hostel for those who prefer to do their own cooking.

The entrance to the hostel is on the road leading to the famous Silver Strand, about half a mile beyond the golf course. There are seven gates painted red leading to the old lighthouse, and at the third of these the top of the lighthouse comes into view, with the remains of "lighthouse No. 1" beside it, harbouring huge numbers of jackdaws. A third lighthouse is on the cliff edge out of sight from the land.

Users of the new hostel are requested to be careful to close all the gates after them when they go through, and those who wish to bathe are warned not to do so near the hostel. A strong current off the rocks makes this very dangerous, and, if a "dip" is required, the Silver Strand is only about a mile away along the road.

## THE SUNSHINE HOME

### WORK AMONG THE CHILDREN

### NEED FOR X-RAY APPARATUS

THE fine work being accomplished at the Children's Sunshine Home, Stillorgan, County Dublin, was commented on by leading city medical men yesterday at the tenth annual meeting. Major Sir Nevile Wilkinson presided over a large gathering of friends, supporters and members of the Committee of Management.

Opened in March, 1925, the home deals with the prevention and cure of rickets and deformities arising from rickets in young children by means of sunlight, open air, and proper feeding, supplemented by massage and treatment with the sunshine lamp. Necessitous cases are admitted free by the committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ella Webb, who largely was responsible for its establishment.

The report stated that owing to outbreaks of infectious diseases, which, however, had not been serious, the home had not been full, but it was not necessary to close it. As diphtheria was prevalent in Dublin, all children, previous to admission, were subjected to the Schick test, unless they had been previously immunised. Improvements carried out during the year included the building of a porch, enlargement of the drying shed, and the installation of an anthracite stove on one of the balconies. The committee, concluded the report, earnestly appeals for funds to instal an X-ray apparatus, for which the home was in urgent need.

The Chairman, in his address, said that prevention was the most important thing in connection with diseases peculiar to young children. In the United States of America, where he recently visited, rickets were virtually non-existent, particularly along the eastern coast, where special precautions were taken in regard to foods, general conditions, and living in the open air.

### HIGHLY SATISFACTORY

In moving the adoption of the report, the President of the Royal College of Physicians (Dr. A. Matson) said that he was glad to see from the report that diphtheria was guarded against as much as was humanly possible, all children being tested before admission. Considering the limited resources of the home, their work was highly satisfactory.

Seconding the adoption of the report, Dr. J. A. Harbinson, Medical Officer of Health for County Dublin, said he had been asked why the State did not aid and create institutions like this. It was his opinion, however, that where human endeavour, backed by sincere faith, started an undertaking of this kind in a small way, and the State then took it over, the whole thing was bound to succeed. "This institution," he said, "is run by the most efficient staff that could be got, and they were bound to make it a success. The subscribers are worthy of great praise: they are helping in the progress of public health in this country for the present and, more important still, the future generations."

Dr. Margaret Gregg, moving the re-election of the Committee of Management, said that in her tour of the home the previous day she had noticed in particular that where economies had to be effected they were made in the non-essentials. The success of the home was largely due to Dr. Ella Webb, who had been mainly responsible for its establishment. During its ten years' existence it was a remarkable tribute to its Committee of Management that the home never had carried a deficit.

Dr. C. J. McSweeney seconded, and expressed the hope that the home, which was doing such valuable work, might soon be extended.

Dr. Ella Webb returned thanks to all the speakers and to the subscribers, and made an appeal for from £500 to £800 for the equipping of the home with X-ray apparatus, which urgently was needed.

Alderman A. Byrne, Lord Mayor, seconding the vote of thanks to the speakers and the subscribers, expressed appreciation on behalf of the citizens of Dublin for the remarkable achievement of the home since its inception. Dublin's children had benefited most, he said. The Dublin Corporation had relieved over two thousand families from slum conditions, which, as had been stated at the meeting, were mainly responsible for disease in children. The municipal authorities would continue to do that work until there remained no cause for complaint in this respect. (Applause.)

The outgoing officers were declared re-elected, and the meeting concluded.

## MIDDLE AGES IN FRANCE

### THE CORPORATIONS AND GUILDS

The second and last lecture on "Life in France during the Middle Ages" was given at University College, Dublin, by the visiting lecturer, Monsieur F. Funck-Brentano, yesterday afternoon. He devoted himself to the discussion of the corporations and guilds of the 17th and 18th centuries, and said that the industrial crisis in the world to-day was the outcome of the overthrow of life under these guilds.

Under the old *régime* each trade had its own corporation or guild, and the members were bound by very rigid rules—and, incidentally, there were numerous penalties for offences against the codes, such as fines for swearing. Another side of this guild life, however, was the way in which they cared for the poor, and each year charitable functions were arranged by each trade.

In the eighteenth century the Government of France began to lose touch with the people and failed to appreciate the value of the guilds, and probably what precipitated the end of these organisations was the treaty with England whereby machine-made pottery was imported into France. This virtually broke up the potters' guild and thousands lost their employment.

Monsieur Funck-Brentano illustrated the points in his lecture by many amusing examples of guild life, and, after referring to the Anglo-French Treaty, deplored the way in which industrialisation had taken place in Germany and the United States. He was glad to see now, however, that there were some signs of a return to the life of the corporations—particularly in Italy. He added, however, that there are only two corporations or guilds left in France to-day—that of the market workers and that of the "rag and bone" dealers.

The lecturer then showed a series of lantern slides of drawings and paintings illustrative of the life of the period, and pointed out that houses were built over the bridges of Paris in those days in the same way as in the case of London Bridge.

Dr. Denis Coffey, President of the College, presided at the lecture, and Mons. Briére, of the French Legation, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mons. Funck-Brentano, apologised for the absence of the French Minister, Mons. Guerlet. The vote was supported by Mons. Chauviré, Professor of French at the University.

## DUBLIN ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Dublin branch of the Electrical Contractors' Association (Incorporated) held its annual general meeting at Jury's Hotel on Tuesday last, following an informal lunch to welcome the visiting President, Mr. H. Marryat.

The meeting, which was well attended by representative Dublin contractors, proceeded to the election of officers. Mr. F. Barrett (Chairman) nominated Mr. T. J. Gallagher (Messrs. Gallagher Bros.) as Chairman for the coming year.

In proposing a vote of thanks, Mr. A. G. Bruty said that, notwithstanding his many activities in the electrical world, their President (Mr. Marryat) had done an immense amount of work for the Association, and in the past had for some thirty years acted as editor of the *Electrical Contractor*.

Mr. Marryat, in reply, thanked the members, and, in reviewing some of the difficulties of the industry, spoke very hopefully of the improved relations in England between electrical contractors and the municipal authorities.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### "DUBLIN IN DECAY"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Has Professor Rudmose-Brown thought of trying some of our home-made cheese to wash himself with? I ate it at first, but then used it as soap, and it is rather better as soap.

Our economic policy is a long story, of which compulsory cheese is only one item. In my opinion it is an unsound policy, just as unsound as the Prohibition policy to which America clung against all good sense from 1917 till quite recently, to the deep derangement of American life in every department. Prohibition in America was a tempting moral short-cut. It was the work of purists and theorists, who recruited big business on the one hand and the bootlegger and the gunman on the other hand. It had been fermenting in the United States for seventy years before the World War gave the fanatics a chance to make it nation-wide.

I believe that our own fanatics split off from our reasonable men in 1922. They did so with all sorts of protestations against working the Treaty. What they really wanted was power, power to escape from life into a glorifying fantasia of their own. Like the Prohibitionists, they managed to get their way through political organisation, and using revivalist propaganda. They are now in full swing. They are depleting our capital year by year. They are increasing our debt. They are multiplying pensioners. They are sabotaging the class that supplies free artists and scholars and scientists and philosophers. There are certain signs, I think, that the fantasia is intolerable outside the group of those committed to it, and those who see in it a way of advancing themselves. Meanwhile we have sensitive men like Paul Henry and Rudmose-Brown exasperated to the last degree by all the petty tyrannies and exactions and bullying and inconsiderateness that are incidental to a Prohibition experiment.

The inescapable economic problem for Ireland is still agricultural. One item of it is to sell clean butter and clean eggs, to begin with. But you can't do that without two things: a supply of running water carried into every Irish house, great and small, to enable a standard of cleanliness to be maintained; and then a breakdown of agricultural isolation. Habits have to be formed by reading and by social intercourse that will strengthen the habit of rational association, and enable farmers to work together, feel their power, enjoy life, and develop. But how can they develop? Their education is in the hands of under-developed celibates. Their libraries are controlled at the source. They are sent off on wild-goose chases like the chase of the Irish language. They are not encouraged to associate, because if they did they would generate real public opinion, and then their masters would be dished—their political masters, their clerical masters, and their economic masters. Much better for Ireland not to face the problem of winter dairying, to store its summer butter and eat it a little rancid in winter, and to have the price fixed, as its ideas are fixed, and as its taste ought to be fixed, so that we should be content with the worst radio in the world, the dearest telegrams, the worst telephone development, the worst electric system, the dearest motor cars, extortionate prices for seed, and so on and so on, with our politicians hoodwinking us, and blathering to foreign correspondents about our spirituality and our happiness.

Our spirituality. I know a road so designed and constructed that it threw incautious motorists over a wall, where there was a drop of thirty feet, and several were killed. One night a motorist was killed there. Lifting his hat, I noticed the dead man's brains still adhering to the inside of the hat. It shocked me. I strongly desired that no one should be killed again. I wrote earnestly to several people. The Coroner's jury made earnest recommendations. No, our people were too little materialistic, too spiritual, to be stirred to action. Then another man was killed, after several near-killings. At last the road was corrected, quite simply. I believe it cost less than a hundred pounds.

Another example of our far-famed spirituality, which might look like undeveloped character elsewhere. I gave employment to a young man, one of the most willing and faithful workers I ever saw. It was extra-employment. He went to someone else, and then I heard he was in hospital with tuberculosis. I went twice to see him in hospital. He was not complaining, but he told me in the ward where he was barracked that he could not stick the greasy cabbage and fat meat. I went to his doctor, who at last remembered him. "Ah, a nice boy, a nice boy, but very neurotic." The neurotic boy was discharged as cured. In a few weeks he wobbled to bed. He was seen to be "very bad." He was taken to a Dublin hospital that did not want to impair its statistics. He was motored home instantly, at his own expense. He died within twenty-four hours. More Irish spirituality.

What is important, to learn how to live or to learn how to escape from living? The Irish language may be important, but I do not think it is relatively worth the effort it is costing or the millions it is costing. It is more important that the lives of thoroughly decent human beings should not be flung away by officialdom eaten up by theories and evading and suppressing evidence. Oh, but what can you expect of "corrupt local bodies," people say. But if local bodies are admittedly corrupt, how prate about Irish spirituality? (A knowledge of Irish will not make these local bodies less corrupt if they are corrupt. It will only give them a smoke-screen, behind which to chatter about jobs in baby Irish.

The truth about our present governors is not that they are Gaelic Irish; they are Victorianised Irish, with that limited cultural tradition. They have an uncomfortable alternative before them—they must either remain narrow and crush the striving nation into their narrowness or they must expand and shed the gaucherie they were born into. I remember meeting Sean McKeon in Geneva in 1923, about the time Mr. de Valera was at his most supercilious about the League of Nations. Sean McKeon was not supercilious about Geneva. He looked out on the glowing city, and he said: "Think of it! And it is no bigger than Cork!" That seemed to me imaginative, but how much of that do we see? We soon had Mr. de Valera preaching a lay sermon to the Russians at Geneva on tolerance. And then returning to a country that has fatuous film censorship, Press intimidation, book censorship, sterilised education, birth control by infanticide, and divorce by strychnine and the hammer. And he, who wishes to wipe out partition and bring in Presbyterian Belfast, assures Belfast that Ireland is a "Catholic State." It is to laugh. Like our book censorship, it manages to make us both amusing and contemptible.

But the building boom—we must not forget that. We must not forget that we are doing our best to build up the "bungaloid civilisation" that our visitor, Archbishop Downey, said he had left behind him in England. Our Victorianised Irish, who fill the Cabinet, have not planned to keep Ireland beautiful. The beauty of Wicklow, about which every Irishman ought to be solicitous, is already marred and scarred by the building contractors. We are not inhibiting hoardings and billboards. We are not doing anything, that I know of, about ribbon development. While we spend millions of pounds contending a moot point in sovereignty, we destroy the things for which sovereignty is alone valuable, and some of these things can never be replaced. We may arrive at a republic, but it will be about as beautiful to look at as the advertising pages of the *Daily Mail*. But, you may plead, these new cottages that now line the main road from Bray to Wicklow, and deface the landscape, are at least better than mud cabins. Why, then, are there no ranges in the houses on which to cook the free beef, and no water for the children to wash in? The children have no playgrounds. They must play in the middle of the main road. And that third party insurance, which, of course went up in price when it became compulsory, can hardly make up for the dead children.

Our legislators are entangled in a myth, the tenuous Gaelic myth. To that they are sacrificing flesh and blood, like our remote ancestors. It is for that we have military tribunals, high income tax, obnoxious tariffs, interference with food habits, harassed farmers, an education dominated by celibates, silly censorship, and intellectual life hampered at every point. If I want to listen to a record of Bach or Sibelius I must pay a high tariff. If I want a new range I must submit to maddening delays and a tariff. I cannot afford a telephone. I cannot have electric light unless I guarantee a pound a week for five years, and pay £250 for installation. It is almost comic it is so full of fantasia and absurdity.

It is also damnable. Many of us Irishmen were active volunteers in the United States between 1917 and 1922, spreading our faith in the Irish cause and our hopes for Irish freedom against vigorous English propaganda. We said the English had always thwarted the Irish, that the Irish were the most tolerant of all people, that they were luckily not a penny in debt on account of the World War, and would, therefore, be able to wipe out income tax; that they would tackle every problem of public welfare, public health, education, liberal self-expression, with great goodwill and conscience. We were to astonish the world with our gracious hospitality, our natural wit, our love of beauty, our spirituality, our brotherly forgiveness, and love. We were sensitive, kind, gentle, and gifted to be free. Freedom and our civilisation must unfold, leaf by leaf, a flower of human spirit. I said this, even after looking at "Ulysses," that disturbing account of the earlier stages of Dublin Decay. Well, I am going on a visit to my American friends. They will ask me: How about it? What use have you made of freedom? Has Home Rule meant Rome Rule, after all, in your "Catholic State"? Did you, or did you not, fight among yourselves? If it was a class upheaval, as you say, what does the new class care for, besides its fantasia and its jobs and its precious, so precious, exercise of power?

What can I answer? Can I begin talking about the cruel British Empire, and our ports swarming with Imperial troops, and the prisoners in Mountjoy?

Yours, etc.,
FRANCIS HACKETT.
Newtownmountkennedy, Co. Wicklow.
May 22nd, 1935.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In Mr. Allberry's useful and timely letter published in yesterday's *Irish Times* a reference is made to modern architecture as being a "break with tradition." Your correspondent uses the word "tradition" in this connection in the usually accepted sense, and I expect he does so purposely, because it is the sense most easily understood.

I am afraid, however, that this is rather misleading, and I submit that it would be more correct to say that the modern school of architects are not breaking with tradition in the real sense, but with the Victorian or nineteenth century theory of architectural design, which consisted in "reviving" and adapting classical and mediæval and other wornout styles to modern methods of building construction, a theory for which no precedent can be found before the end of the eighteenth century.

The essence of what we call modern architecture is that it is, on the face of it, an honest effort to design æsthetically in accordance with the constructional and social requirements peculiar to the times in which we are now living, which, in principle, is simply getting back to the spirit of the classical and mediæval eras. The manner of expression is what has changed, because we have now something different to express, something very different, indeed, when we consider the enormous revolution which steel, reinforced concrete, and other new materials have made in engineering science within the last twenty-five years.

I suggest that the break with tradition occurs, not with the advent of "modern" architecture, but with the introduction nearly a century ago of the pseudo-Gothic church and the sham Tudor mansion. The modernists are retracing their steps to the point where tradition broke down.—Yours, etc.,

J. V. DOWNES.
20 Ely place, Dublin, C.2,
May 21st, 1935.

## WIRELESS PROGRAMMES

(Continued from Column 7.)

6. 0—Time, News and Weather.
6.30—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
7.10—From the London Theatre. Scenes from "The Wind and the Rain," by Merton Hodge; with Celia Johnson, Robert Harris and Mackenzie Ward. Now running at the Queen's Theatre.
7.30—The B.B.C. Orchestra.
8.30—Short Story: "The Millionth Chance," by Sea Wrack." Read by V. C. Clinton Baddeley.
8.45—Tango in Spain. A Spanish Love Story, with Music, by C. Denis Freeman.
9.30—Time, News and Weather.
10. 0—"Among the British Islanders"—2. "Clothes"; Gerald Heard.
10.15—Gramophone.
10.30-12.0—Harry Roy and His Band, relayed from the May Fair Hotel.

**MIDLAND—296.2 Metres (1,013 Kc.) (25 Kw.).**

10.45-5.15—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—Regional.
7.10—Regional.
7.30—Jack Wilson and his Versatile Five, with Alex Penney (soprano).
8.30—Regional.
8.45—Regional.
9.30—Time, News, Weather.
10. 0—Regional.
10.15—Regional.

**WEST—373.1 Metres (804 Kc.) (50 Kw.).**

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45-5.15—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—Regional.
7.10—Regional.
7.30—Three Valleys Festival. Second Festival Concert, relayed from the Pavilion, Mountain Ash. "Requiem," by Brahms; Dora Labbette (soprano), William Parsons (bass), Choirs: Barry, Cwmamman, Ferndale, Llantrisant, Merthyr Tydfil, Mountain Ash, Neath, Pontypridd, Pontygwaith, Resolven, Treharris, The Welsh Symphony Orchestra.
8.30—Regional.
8.45—Travesties and Trifles, by Jane Austen. A Sketch.
9.30—Time, News, Weather.
10. 0—A Recital, Mai Ramsay (soprano), Hywel Hughes (pianoforte).
10.30—Welsh.
10.35-12.0—Regional.

**NORTH—449.1 Metres (668 Kc.) (50 Kw.).**

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45-5.15—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—Regional.
7.30—Variety. Relayed from the Winter Gardens, Morecambe.
8.15—"Queer Fish"—4; "The Burbot; T. A. Waterhouse.
8.30—Regional.
8.45—Regional.
9.30—Time, News, Weather.
10.0-12.0—Regional.

**SCOTTISH—391.1 Metres (767 Kc.) (50 Kw.).**

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45-5.0—Regional.
2.55-5.15—Regional.
5.15—Scottish Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—Next Week You'll Hear. Excerpts from Programmes for the week beginning May 26.
6.40—The Week-end Out of Doors.
6.50—A Pianoforte Recital by Julian Rosetti.
7.10—Regional.
7.30—Adventure in Scotland—1. "How to starve on £3 a day." Alastair Borthwick.
7.45—The Village Opera, in two acts. The Music from Handel. Scottish Wireless Singers and the New Light Orchestra.
9.30—Time, News, Weather.
10. 0—Regional.
10.15—Scottish Dance Music. The Reel Players.
10.40-12.0—Regional.

## ON THE CONTINENT

**BERLIN (Funkstunde) (356.7 Metres) and all German Stations—5.15-6.10 p.m.**—Marien-Cantate Op. 99 (Graener). The Station Orchestra and Choir, and the Steinbeck Singakademie, with soloists

**BEROMUNSTER (539.6 Metres)—8.0-10.20 p.m.**—"Israel in Egypt" Oratorio (Handel), by the Basle Choral Society, relayed from Basle Cathedral

**BUDAPEST (549.5 Metres)—7.30-10.45 p.m.**—"Don Giovanni," Opera (Mozart), from the opera.

**KALUNDBORG (1,261 Metres)—8.0-10.0 p.m.**—Swedish-Danish Exchange Concert in honour of the Royal Wedding.

**LEIPZIG (382.2 Metres)—9.5-10.0 p.m.**—"Die schöne Müllerin." Song Cycle (Schubert), by Johannes Willy (bass).

**PARIS (Poste Parisien) (312.8 Metres)—9.0-9.45 p.m.**—"Montparnasse" and "The Rue de la Gaité," programme arranged by Laurent.

**PARIS (Radio Paris) (1,648 Metres)—8.0-10.35**—Operetta. Programme. Part I.: "Gonzague," Operetta (Ibert). Part II: Operetta Music.

**TOULOUSE (328.8 Metres)—8.55-10.20 p.m.**—Concert Version of "Fortunio," Opera (Messager).

## INTERCESSION FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY

The Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Ireland have appointed Sunday, June 2nd next (Sunday after Ascension Day) for intercession on behalf of Christian Unity. The week before Whit Sunday is being increasingly observed in many quarters of Christendom as a time of prayer for this great object.

In addition to the suitable intercessions to be found amongst the Prayers and Thanksgivings in the Book of Common Prayer may be mentioned the Collects of SS. Simon and Jude's Day and of All Saints' Day. In the Irish Church Hymnal the following hymns, amongst others, will be found appropriate: "The Church's One Foundation," 424; "Thy hand, O God, has guided," 420; "Father of All," 431; "Through the night of doubt and sorrow" 518; "Brothers joining hand to hand," 520.

## ON THE WIRELESS

### Daily Programme Review

**DUBLIN:** Keating Branch Choir. Irish programme, 8.45.

**NORTHERN IRELAND:** Orchestral Concert, 8.40.

**B.B.C. NATIONAL:** Play, "Sir Christopher Wren," 8.

**WEST:** Three Valleys' Festival Concert, 7.30.

**SCOTTISH:** "The Line of Kings," 9.5.

**HILVERSUM:** Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony. Conductor, Mengeberg, 9.10.

**STOCKHOLM:** Royal Opera Gala, 8.50.

LOVERS of Irish music, and of choral music in general, will be glad to learn that the choir of the Keating Branch of the Gaelic League will broadcast again from Athlone to-night at 8.45 o'clock. The programme will include the late Dr. Annie Patterson's fine arrangement of "Go Mairidh ar nGaedhilg Slan," as well as Donnchadh Ua Braoin's "An Londubh is an Cheirseach," first broadcast last April, and Carl Hardebeck's "An Speic Seoigheach," now broadcast for the first time. The programme will also include quartets and duets, and solos by Aine Ni Mhaoilagain and Eilis Ni Chrosain. The choir will be conducted by Sean O Casaide, M.A.

The Three Valleys' Festival held this year will make it the sixth annual festival. Some twenty-seven choirs will take part, and at each concert (there will be three in all) over a thousand voices will be heard. Dr. Malcolm Sargent will conduct the first concert to-night. Under his direction ten celebrated Welsh choirs, supported by the Welsh Symphony Orchestra, led by Samuel Kutcher, will be heard in a programme of Welsh melodies, arranged for chorus and orchestra, and Part I. of Haydn's "Creation." The soloists are Noel Eadie (soprano), Tudor Davies (tenor) and William Parsons (bass). The concert will be relayed from the Pavilion, Mountain Ash.

At 3.25, also in the Western programme, Dr. Adrian Boult will conduct the Montgomery County Music Festival Concert, when the Festival Choir will perform Bach's "Jesu, Priceless Treasure," at the Pavilion, Newtown, whence it will be relayed.

The play, "Sir Christopher Wren," was written by C. Whitaker Wilson, and first broadcast in October, 1932, in celebration of the tercentenary of England's greatest architect. The play, in which numerous great personages who figured in Sir Christopher Wren's time are introduced, is in nine scenes, embracing the great fire of London, 1666; the blowing up of the piers of Old St. Paul's in 1668, and the building of the new St. Paul's in 1674. "Sir Christopher Wren" is being broadcast to listeners to-night. Howard Rose will produce.

Scotland's outstanding contribution to the broadcast Silver Jubilee celebrations occurs to-night, when "The Line of Kings" will be presented to listeners. Described as a pageant of sound, the object is to trace the descent of King George V. from the line of Malcolm Canmore. The work has been done by J. D. Mackie, Professor of Scottish History and Literature in the University of Glasgow, in collaboration with John Gough, well known to Scottish listeners for his chronicle plays. Some 900 years of history will be covered in its progress down the centuries. Proclamations, to the accompaniment of regal music, and quotations from early historians and contemporary writers, will be linked by narrative.

Three musical items also for listeners to note in the programmes to-night are the following:—The Birmingham Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Johan Hock (Midland, 8); the London String Players, led by Jean Pougnet, and conducted by Herbert Menges (Regional, 9.5), while in the National programme at 9.5 Lisa Minghetti will be heard in a short violin recital.

## TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

**DUBLIN—223 Metres (1,348 Kc. (1 Kw.); ATHLONE — 531 Metres (565 Kc.) (60 Kw.), and CORK—242 Metres (1,240 Kc. (1 Kw.).**

1.30-2.30—Time, Stock, Weather, and Gramophone.
6. 0—Children's Hour — Ceilidhe Trio; Irish Dance Music. Mairgead Ui Cheallaigh, Micheal O'Maolain.
6.45—News.
7. 0—Mlle. M. T. Guidicelli and Mme. Redmond: French.
7.15—Raimond de Barra; Reminiscences of Sport.
7.30—Time. Station Orchestra, with Douglas Supple (Ambrain). Glenuntan Aireglin, Muiris Ui Coinnlean, Mairin de Barra, Carraig na Suire (Sean-Nos). Station Orchestra—Irish Rhapsody (Stanford), two Irish Tone Sketches (O'Donnel), Irish Patrol (Puerney).
8.30—Patrick Mannion (Accordeon), Irish Dance Music.
8.45—Keating Branch Choir.
9.15—James Bourke (Traditional Fiddle); Irish Dance Music.
9.30—Sponsored Programme.
10.30—Time, News, Weather.
10.40—Clarke Barry's Dance Band; Old-Time Dance Music.
11. 0—Close down.

**NORTHERN IRELAND — 307.1 Metres (977 Kc.) (1 Kw.).**

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45-5.15—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
5.55—Northern Ireland Bulletin for Farmers.
6. 0—Time, News and Weather.
6.30—Ladies' International Golf Matches, played at the Royal County Down Golf Club, Newcastle: An Eye-witness Account, by George D. Nash.
6.40—"Spring": Ryva Wilson (soprano) and the Belfast Wireless Orchestra.
7.30—All Kinds of Music: An unusual collection of a dozen rarely-heard instruments, together with a few vocal oddities.
8. 0—"Provincial Journey"—2: "Ballymena."
8.45—Regional.
10. 0—Time, News and Weather.
10.10-15.0—Regional.

**NATIONAL—1,500 Metres (200 Kc.) (150 Kw.).**

10.15—The Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45—At Home To-day.
11. 5—Henry Croudson at the Organ of the Paramount Theatre, Leeds.
11.30—For the Schools.
11.50—The Rutland Square and New Victoria Orchestra.
1. 0—Gramophone.
2. 5—For the Schools.
2.30—Biology: How Life is Lived—4: "Do Plants 'feel'?" Doris L. Mackinnon, D.Sc. (Professor of Zoology, King's College, University of London).
3. 0—Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey.
3.50—Gramophone.
4.45—An Organ Recital by G. D. Cunningham, relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham.
5.15—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
6. 0—Time, News and Weather.
6.30—The Foundations of Music—Bach Celebration.
6.50—German: Max Kroemer.
7.20—Gramophone.
7.30—Danubian Clues to European Peace—5. "Balkan Nationalism." A Discussion between David Mitrany, D.Sc., Ph.D.; C. A. Macartney and George Glasgow.
8. 0—"Sir Christopher Wren," a Play by C. Whitaker-Wilson.
9. 5—Violin Recital by Lisa Minghetti.
9.30—Time, News and Weather.
10. 0—A Short Mid-Week Service, conducted by the Rev. W. H. Elliott, relayed from St. Michael's, Chester square.
10.15—Walford Hyden and his Magyar Orchestra.
11.15-12.0—Louis Preager and his Band, relayed from Romano's Restaurant.

**REGIONAL—342.1 Metres (877 Kc.) (50 Kw.).**

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45—The Scottish Studio Orchestra.
11.45—Gramophone.
12.20—The Belfast Wireless Orchestra.
1.20—An Organ Recital, relayed from the Town Hall, Manchester.
2. 0—The B.B.C. Variety Orchestra; Angela Parselles (soprano).
3. 0—The Central Band of H.M. Royal Air Force, relayed from the Royal Air Force Headquarters, Uxbridge.
4. 0—Entertainers in Embryo, being some account of the dress rehearsal of yet another and more ambitious venture by the musical friends of Miss Wilkn in the year 1899, by David Kean.
4.45—Gramophone.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News and Weather.
6.30—The Broadhurst

# NEW HOURS OF WORK BILL

## LABOUR LEADER'S VIEW

## "INTERESTING AND NOVEL"

## EMPLOYER AND OVERTIME CLAUSES

RESUMING the debate on the second stage of the Conditions of Employment Bill, 1935, in the Dail yesterday, Mr. ANTHONY (Indept. Lab., Cork) said that the bill was a step forward as a piece of social legislation. It had its limitations and defects, but, on the whole, it was a step forward. He could see difficulties arising with regard to the section providing for an eight-hour day, but he was sure that the Minister, in conjunction with the employers and employés, would arrive at suitable conclusions. In some cases there was a five-day week, and employés worked more than eight hours per day in order to get the Saturday off. The six-day annual holiday was also an advance along the proper lines, and he complimented the Minister on having introduced a measure that would bring happiness to thousands of workers.

### NOT REVOLUTIONARY

Mr. NORTON (Lab., Kildare) said that the bill was an interesting and novel one, but in no way a revolutionary one. Many of the benefits it proposed to confer on the workers already were enjoyed by them as a result of trade union representation, but, nevertheless, there were many provisions in it which would be welcomed. There were at present in the country employers who exploited juvenile labour and female labour, and paid notorious rates of wages. There were industries existing in the country only because of the fact that they paid low rates, and these were a menace to all attempts to establish decent rates and to all decent industrialists. The workers were entitled to share in the benefits which had been produced by the mechanisation and rationalisation of industry, and many European countries had found it necessary to introduce a forty-hour week on many schemes of public work. He did not see that the reduction of working hours would solve the unemployment problem, but it would help to contribute to the solution of that problem by bringing additional workers into industry. He was glad that legislation had taken the form of fixing a maximum working week, but he would be more pleased if the Minister saw fit to reduce the working hours below 48 hours per week.

He would like to see a 40-hour week introduced, and was sure the Minister realised that in practically all the undertakings covered by the bill a maximum week of 48 hours was already in existence, and in some cases less than 48 hours.

### JUVENILE LABOUR

He was glad to see the clause by which young workers would have a week of 40 hours. It would be a disadvantage to allow the Minister power to extend the hours for juveniles to 48 hours. In this connection he could imagine clothing, hosiery, jam, and confectionery manufacturers going to the Minister and urging upon him the necessity for extending the time for the employment of juveniles. Many of the Post Office workers were working 43 hours, and he hoped that the State would set an example in the way of shorter hours while legislating for employers outside.

Section 42, dealing with wages, was the most important section of the measure. If used in the way indicated by the Minister it was good, but when it became an Act the Courts would interpret the section.

### TRADE CONGRESS'S FEAR

The fear expressed by the Trades Union Congress was that this section will anchor the workers to fixed conditions, that it is intended to enable employers to enforce existing rates of wages, and that it will interfere with the right of the worker to withdraw his labour. The Labour Party would not stand for a bill which attempted to interfere with the right of the workers to withdraw their labour. The bill was good in many respects, but in others it merely regulated existing conditions.

Mr. F. LYNCH (U.I., Kerry) said that, if the effect of the bill was to put an end to the exploitation of juvenile labour, that would commend it to him. Many of the industries started as a result of high tariffs had gone in largely for juvenile labour.

### THE BUILDING TRADE

Mr BECKETT (U.I., Dublin, S.) said that there would be some difficulty with the Building trade in connection with the whole-time and part-time clauses in the bill. If the measure was to be successful, it would need the hearty co-operation of all employers and trade unionists. Regarding the overtime provisions in the bill, he took it that the Minister could provide for such cases as the recent overtime work in Dublin which resulted in enormous advertisement to Irish Hospitals' Trust and other people.

Again, would it be possible for the worker to take the six days' pay instead of the six days' holiday set out in the bill?

Mr. SIDNEY MINCH (U.I., Kildare) said that the whole crux of the bill, he thought, was how they were going to get good, happy, efficient labour. He hoped that the House would consider the bill in a non-party spirit. The vast majority of employers were decent employers and good Irishmen.

### THE SMALL FARMER

Mr. J. DILLON (U.I., Donegal) said that the principles under the bill should command the support of everyone, but in that matter of conditions of labour, hypocrisy was especially loathsome. The member of the Executive who introduced the measure was a member of the Government which had reduced 80 per cent. of the people to slavery such as any trade board that ever was set up would not tolerate. There were people working in small farms throughout the country for fourteen or sixteen hours a day and were not getting a trade union rate of wages, or even a living wage. Because they pointed out that to proceed along the lines that the Government at present was pursuing was a policy that would destroy the State, they were told by the President of the Executive Council, with the brazen-faced audacity characteristic of the man, that they were sabotaging the State. It was absolutely useless to be enacting legislation of that character unless they could put it into force, and keep it in force.

### CHAIR INTERVENES

The Budget revealed the fact that the resources of the State were dwindling because they had a dummy as Minister for Agriculture and an active politician as Minister for Industry and Commerce. The bill was going to get precisely the same fate which had met the Unemployment Assistance Act and the Old Age Pensions Act.

The DEPUTY-SPEAKER said that Mr. Dillon could not refer to the general economic condition of the country on a discussion of the bill.

Mr. DILLON repeated his arguments, and was again called to order by the Deputy Speaker.

Mr. DILLON then said that he conceded that the Chair had the right to direct him, but if the Deputy Speaker was not prepared to hear him he would discontinue his speech.

Mr. DILLON then sat down.

Mr. M. KEYES (Labour, Limerick) said that he could see an anomaly arising from the section of the bill which precluded certain employés in the transport industry from the terms of the bill.

Mr. COBURN (U.I., Louth) said that, while the bill would be welcome, insofar as certain industries were concerned, it was going to have little effect on unemployment. Grand regulations were being made for the men in constant employment, but there was nothing about the man who had no position.

## THE 40-HOURS' WEEK

### MINISTER'S STATEMENT

Mr. LEMASS, replying to the debate, said that the Trades' Union Council and other organisations were aware that such legislation was in contemplation, and various members of the Trades' Union Council had discussed matters arising out of this legislation with him, but no proposals had been submitted by the Trades' Union Council as a body. The Federation of Saorstat Manufacturers was also aware of this legislation, but he had never had any consultation with that organisation, formal or informal. It would not be good policy to provide for a maximum working week of 40 hours, or any other period which would involve an immediate change in any industry. In matters of that kind many things had to be taken into consideration. They could only do that, taking industry by industry, in consultation with the parties interested. It was true that there were bad employers, but it was not true that these were types representative of Saorstat industries as a whole.

He was not in a position to say definitely when the other bills would be introduced, but that relating to workshops would be ready soon. There was nothing in the other bills that would affect the present measure, which was complete in itself. The need for having particular bills arose from purely legal considerations. The present bill would affect State employés in so far as they were engaged in industrial work.

The points raised by Deputy Beckett as to casual workers and transport workers would have consideration. In so far as overtime was concerned, the object of the bill was to discourage overtime as a regular policy. Overtime could, however, be worked in case of emergency by special arrangement under the bill.

### THE ANNUAL HOLIDAY

Regarding the suggestion that the six-day holiday should be increased to twelve, he pointed out that they were only beginning, and that this would mean holidays for the first time in many industries. In the case of some industries this would mean a fairly substantial additional charge, and they could not go forward in that direction until they were satisfied what the consequences would be. The holidays provided for were six consecutive days, exclusive of Sundays or bank holidays.

The second reading was agreed to without a division, and the Committee stage was fixed for Tuesday, 11th June.

# IRELAND AND BELGIUM

## TRADE RELATIONS IN THE PAST

## LECTURE IN TRINITY COLLEGE

M. LE VICOMTE CHARLES TERLINDEN, Professor of History, Louvain University, yesterday afternoon began the delivery of a series of three lectures on the History of Belgium in the Memorial Hall, Trinity College, Dublin, his first discourse being on "Ireland and Belgium in the Past."

Among the large audience was M. M. Goor, Belgian Consul.

Dr. E. J. Gwynn, who presided, in introducing the lecturer, mentioned that his visit was made possible as the result of a beneficent institution, one of the small compensations of the Great War, existing in Belgium, which was wisely using its funds for the arranging of reciprocal visits between distinguished men connected with the Belgian universities and those from other countries, including our own.

Vicomte Terlinden, in the course of his lecture, said that the connection between Ireland and Belgium went back into the dim past as far as history could penetrate. There had been many points of contact, and even of affinity, between the two countries.

If they permitted themselves to follow certain writers along the always dangerous grounds of the pre-historic, they would read of a Belgian tribe of the name of Firbolgs, who, by joining themselves to the primitive race of the Fomorians, would have played an important part in the ethnical formation of the Irish people.

But the earliest civilised inhabitants of Ireland belonged to the Scottish-Celts of the great race, of which the Belgian branch formed the rear-guard and the Irish the vanguard towards the West.

The chief Apostle of Belgium was very dependent on St. Columba and the Irish monks for his teaching. And already, before the Carolingian renaissance, Irish scribes had introduced their national script, beautiful and regular, contrasting singularly with the shocking scrawl of the Merovingian period.

Among the treasures of the church of Maeseyck is a masterpiece inspired by the Irish influence—the magnificent Bible of the eighth century, written in Irish characters, and enriched by illuminations that recalled those of the Book of Kells.

### A CONSULATE AT BRUGES

Until the second half of the sixteenth century very active commercial relations existed between Belgium and the Western parts of Ireland, such as Sligo, Galway, Limerick, Cork, and, above all, with Waterford—"the port of the sun," as it was called.

It was interesting to note that what to-day they should call the consulate of the Irish nation was established at Bruges as early as 1383—seven years before that of the English—and it remained there until 1590. After the decay of Bruges, Antwerp became the great centre for Irish trade in Belgium.

In 1288 the Flemish merchants deposited 300 marks of fine gold to guarantee their transactions in Dublin. It was the cloth and woollen trade that was which was of foremost importance at this period. From 1265, at Bruges, Antwerp, and all the fairs in Brabant, the Irish merchants sold great quantities of excellent serge, coarse, cheap cloth and large cloaks with hoods.

Trade in linen and flax was also greatly developed during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Leather was also much imported from Ireland, and from the twelfth century there came to Bruges manufactured articles, richly adorned, such as belts, baldricks, thongs for spurs, bridles, gloves and footwear of all kinds, as well as enormous cargoes of skins and undressed leather.

After the sixteenth century various events brought about the decline, and finally the entire cessation of trade between Ireland and Belgium.

In conclusion, the lecturer expressed the hope that their two countries, whose affinity in the past he had shown, would in the future tighten the bonds more closely, which was the condition necessary to a fruitful co-operation between them.

Dr. Gwynn thanked the lecturer for his interesting paper, and hoped that his remaining discourses, to-day and to-morrow, would be equally well attended.

# SHAKESPEARE AT THE GAIETY

### "HAMLET"

There was much of merit in the performance at the Gaiety Theatre last night of "Hamlet" by the Bensonian Company. Again there was a commendable continuity and directness of production which kept the thread of the play moving with a pulsating quick action, coupled with accuracy and clarity of speech that made the lines a joy to hear.

Dennis Barry gave a very appealing and fascinating study of Hamlet. His very physical slightness seemed to lend greater force to his reading of the character. He appeared to his audience, not as a bold heroic figure, but as the young and princely novice, full of enthusiasm and quick sensibility, but with a fatal gift of introspection, which rendered him incapable of action. We saw here the moralising Hamlet, who must probe and examine into his own feelings. At other times, when he was most bound to act, he presented the picture of the puzzled, indecisive Hamlet, dallying with his purpose until the occasion is lost. How sensible he was of his weakness was shown in his speech, "How all occasions do inform against me And spur my dull revenge!" and goes on to twit himself with cowardice, but, railing thus, still does nothing. His famous soliloquy on life, and later his advice to the players, and his moralising on Yorick's skull, were all beautifully spoken.

Doreen Richards played the part of Ophelia with rare delicacy, especially in the touching scene where her madness is first disclosed. John Lancaster looked a regal figure as Claudius, King of Denmark, and carried the difficult part well, but his voice might have shown a deeper resonance. Gertrude Gilbert also brought understanding to the part of the Queen. That there is good even in the most criminal was well appreciated by Shakespeare, and it is not out of place to find this Queen throwing flowers on the grave of Ophelia, whilst her mother's heart pours out the beautiful apostrophe: "Sweets to the sweet, farewell. . . . I thought the bride-bed to have deck'd, sweet maid, and not have strew'n thy grave."

Edward Dunstan painted Polonious as a garrulous and rather comic old man, but also showed that he had a father's heart. Frederick Fanto played the part of Horatio with quiet confidence, and Donald Layne-Smith gave us a good study as the hot, quick-tempered Laertes.

To-night—"The Merry Wives of Windsor."

# THE MIND OF A CHILD

### GULF BETWEEN PARENTS AND OFFSPRING

"The Mind of a Child" was the title of the lecture given by the Rev. L. D. Weatherhead, M.A., in the Methodist Centenary Church, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, last night. The Rev. R. K. Hanna, M.A., D.D., presided.

One of the saddest things in modern life, said the lecturer, is the gulf existing between children and parents. The parents had grown up and had never grown down again. The child's mind was very sensitive, and was influenced greatly by the reactions to one another of the minds around it. The lecturer gave numerous instances of the way in which the young mind can be influenced at an early age, and said that the child brought only two fears into life—the fear of being let fall and the fear of loud noises, others were got by infection.

The Egyptian Cabinet has decided to build a dam near Lake Tsana, in Abyssinia, to control the waters of the Blue Nile.

# THE IRISH LANGUAGE

## MOTION BEFORE SENATE

## PROGRAMME TO COST £25,000 A YEAR

In the Senate yesterday,

Mr. T. WESTROPP BENNETT presided.

Mr. P. O'MAILLE resumed the debate on the motion by Senator Blythe, to the effect that the Executive Council be requested to set up a Commission to consider and report on the further steps which might be taken, through the medium of broadcasting, talking pictures, and printed publications, to supplement and make more effective the work for the Irish language at present being done in the schools.

Speaking in Irish, he said that it was the duty of every Irishman to help to revive the Irish language, and he commended Senator Blythe's foresight and enthusiasm in bringing the subject before the House, and, through the House, making an appeal to the whole people to promote the study of the Irish language, and to help to bring it back to what it was centuries ago—a cultured tongue, spoken by the entire population.

Mr. M. COMYN said that the speech they had just heard was real Irish, a cultured tongue that had survived for generations, and one that was well worthy of being preserved. The language, he regretted to say, had been losing ground rapidly for the last forty or fifty years, notwithstanding the money that was being spent on its revival. It suffered from fanatical support on one side and from fanatical hostility on the other.

### "UNFRIENDLY AND APATHETIC"

Mr. P. BAXTER welcomed the motion, which, he said, should be accepted with unanimity by that Assembly. It was encouraging to hear the support which it received in that House during the discussion of the motion by the last outpost of British Imperialism. The speeches showed they were very much united in supporting the Irish language by their attitude towards the motion of Mr. Blythe. Something should be done to show that the Irish nation was separate and distinct from other peoples by giving them a national outlook in literature and economics.

The Irish language, he declared, was in real danger to-day, and there was an urgent need for a commission to consider its present position. Outside the schools, the attitude of the people towards the language was unfriendly and apathetic. Some had no use for it, and there were others who were killing it with kindness. He contended that Irish should now be spoken by a great majority of the people in Ireland, despite the action of an extreme and intolerable section of the inhabitants of the country.

It was necessary, he concluded, for the Irish language to be revived in order to have it survive, and he hoped to see it restored through the instrumentality of the commission which was called for by the motion.

Colonel MOORE said that he did not agree that nothing outside the schools was being done for the Irish language. He believed that the language would have made a big advance in another twenty years, and it should be remembered that it took 700 years to establish the English language.

### EFFECT OF THE CINEMA

Mr. BOYLE said that no matter how effective the work in the schools might be, or how efficient the teachers were, so long as the boys and girls, after they left the schools, went into a wholly English-speaking atmosphere the work of revival of the language would be nullified. If the school-leaving age were increased by one year, it would do much for the cultivation and preservation of the language. He suggested that, in addition to other things contained in the motion, they should ask that the Commissioners might inquire into the effect of the cinema on Irish culture.

Mr. D. HEALY said that the life of a language was the speaking of it. He was surprised to hear Senator Comyn say that the Irish language was losing ground for the past forty or fifty years. He maintained that the language was making progress, and that it would do so without the agency of the cinema.

Mr. HEALY said that it was a desperate statement for a public man to say that the language had been dying for the last twenty years. It was his intention to move that the motion be postponed for six months.

The CHAIRMAN ruled out of order Mr. Healy's amendment to postpone the motion for six months.

Mr. HEALY, continuing, said that it was satisfactory to see that the new Director of Broadcasting was not neglectful of the interests of the public in the use of the Irish language by giving it a place in the programmes.

### £7,000 ON BROADCASTING

Mr. BLYTHE said that Colonel Moore had gone nearer to the heart of the matter before the House than had Mr. Healy. A very great part of the work hitherto was propaganda, and now they were coming to the real difficulty of the problem of restoring and preserving the national language. What was done heretofore was a stepping stone to do more. He was not a believer in giving broadcast lessons in Irish, but he did believe in giving songs and plays in Irish to people who knew the Irish language.

In the promotion of Irish by broadcasting he thought that the Director would require to spend £7,000 in getting satisfactory programmes. That would not be any great burden on the Exchequer, because the income from broadcasting was rising, and would rise still more rapidly if they had Irish programmes. Any evasion of the payment of the duty for the use of the broadcast was due to the absence of value to the people in present conditions. What was required was good songs in the programmes that would appeal to the people.

He also advocated the issue of a weekly publication with general news for the spread of the language.

He believed the cost of what he was advocating would be about £25,000 a year, or a little more. Only a very modest beginning should be made with the pictures for schools. If they were to brighten the teaching of Irish in the schools, the children should hear more than the voice of one single teacher. If a child were to learn Irish properly, he must hear many different methods of expression and a varied vocabulary. There was no use in carrying out the school programme at the present time, unless it was supplemented in this, or some other way. The whole work of the schools was bound to go to waste unless something big was done to provide the reading matter.

The motion was passed.

The Pounds (Provision and Maintenance) Bill, 1935, and the Courthouses Bill, 1935, passed the Report and final stages without debate.

### MILK AND DAIRIES BILL

On the Report stage of the Milk and Dairies Bill, 1934,

Mr. COUNIHAN moved an amendment to Section 7, providing that whenever the Minister is satisfied that the selling of milk does not form the principal or a substantial portion of the ordinary business of a farm, the Minister may make an order exempting such farm from the provisions of Parts II. and III. of the Act.

He said that it would stop the poachers who produced milk when the cost was low, and then dropped off when it became expensive to produce it.

Senator ROBINSON moved a Government amendment to the same section of the bill, the object of which was to exclude from the operation of the measure the occupiers of such farms who did not, in one day, sell more than one gallon of milk, and whose ordinary business was not the selling of milk.

Dr. WARD, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, said that he did not believe Senator Counihan's amendment could be made effective. It would involve the Minister in making inquiries into the circumstances of farmers who claimed exemptions, and the cost of administration would be prohibitive.

Mr. COMYN said that with the amendment the bill would be unworkable.

The amendment of Mr. Counihan was defeated, and that of the Government was passed.

Other Government amendments having been adopted, the Report stage passed.

The Senate adjourned until next Wednesday, when the final stage of the bill will be considered.


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## "MUSIC IN WORSHIP"

### COLLEGE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S MEETING

At a meeting of the College Theological Society, held in the Graduates' Memorial Building, Trinity College, on Monday last, Mr. G. E. Camier, B.A., read a paper, entitled "Music in Worship." He began by showing that music had its origin in the expression of the emotions, and then traced the development of music in the Christian and Christian worship. Greater attention, he said, should be paid to congregational singing, but not at the expense of Cathedral music. Anthems should very properly have a place in Christian worship.

Greater interest should be taken by the clergy in the music of their Services, and a Summer School of Church music, on the lines of the Clergy Refresher Course, would do much to foster interest.

Some attempt should also be made to control the licence which existed in Church music to-day. The motive in going to church should be to worship, and the music of the Service should be subservient to worship.

The Very Rev. A. S. Duncan-Jones (Dean of Chichester) said that the place of music was to emphasise the liturgy, not to disguise it. In these days the ordinary public were too often imposed upon by those in charge of the music in the churches. The beauty of the Anglican Service is its outstanding character—congregational. Anthems have their place, and should be designed to give force to the words used. Insincerity must be replaced by reality of spiritual worship, and music must be supplementary to this goal.

Mr. R. C. C. O'Connor said that Church music suffered much from lack of encouragement to the organist, and sincere, though unmusical, efforts by members of the congregation. Suitable renderings of passages of Scripture can invest the words with a newer and fuller meaning.

The following also spoke:—Messrs. E. W. L. Garrett, B.A.; L. Hamilton, A. J. Gillespie, B.A.; V. T. McClaughry (Mod.), B.A.; A. E. Johnson, J. L. Spence, B.A. (Q.U.B.); G. A. Quin and S. A. Scott (Sch.), visitor.

The Auditor briefly summed up the discussion, and when the essayist had replied, the Chairman (the Rev. J. E. L. Oulton, D.D.), addressed the House, and brought the meeting to a close with the Benediction.

On Monday next, at 8 p.m., Mr. V. T. McClaughry (Mod.), B.A., will read a paper, entitled "The Christian Mission."

## CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW AWARDS

The display of Irish roses, which was so much admired at the Chelsea Flower Show yesterday, gained a gold medal for Messrs. Alexander Dickson and Sons, of Newtownards; while Mrs. D. Bucknall, of Creagh Castle, Co. Cork, was awarded a silver Banksian Medal for her show of Habranthus Pretensis.


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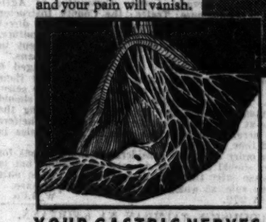

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## TRAGEDY AT ROYAL FESTIVITIES

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

*STOCKHOLM, Wednesday.*

Tragedy to-day marred the festivities in connection with the marriage on Friday of Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark and Princess Ingrid of Sweden.

M. Lizell was conducting a concert of Danish and Swedish songs by the Choral Society of Stockholm in the presence of Prince Frederick, Princess Ingrid and fifty other Royal personages, when he fell unconscious. The Court Physician found that M. Lizell was dead.

Mr. Frederick Laurence Schaffner, Canadian Senator since 1917, has died at the age of 60 years.

## BRUSSELS HORSE SHOW

### IRISH RIDER PLACED THIRD

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*BRUSSELS, Wednesday.*

The Irish Free State team competing in the Brussels Horse Show gained third and twelfth places in the Prix du Hall, the first of this evening's events in which they took part.

Captain Harty, on Kilmallock, was third, with a time of 1 minute 28 3-10 seconds. He covered sixteen obstacles. Captain Aherne, on Gallowglass, was twelfth. He covered only eight obstacles, and returned a time of 49 4-10 seconds.

# POSITION OF WOMEN WORKERS

## DEPUTATION SEES THE MINISTER

Mr. Sean Lemass, Minister for Industry and Commerce, received a deputation from the Irish Women Workers' Union yesterday to discuss the provisions of the Conditions of Employment Bill in so far as they apply to women.

The deputation pointed out that Clause 12 of the bill, which confers upon the Minister powers to restrict the employment of women, was not justified. They claimed that certain industries, such as clothing, packing, sugar confectionery, etc., were essentially women's industries. They argued that there was no evidence to show that in any industry women had taken up work which was better suited to men. They claimed also that the entire section should be deleted from the bill, as such legislation was not necessary for the protection of women.

Members of the deputation stated further that any attempt compulsorily to retire women from their place in industry and to replace them by men would drive women back to the cheapest form of labour. They argued that such an attempt would not benefit the working class as a whole, as men taking jobs from women would be forced to accept women's rates of pay, which were, unfortunately, lower than men's rates. This would ultimately reduce the standard of living all round. Objection was also raised to interference with women in choosing their own occupation.

Strong objection was voiced to the Minister's powers under the bill to make regulations which the Oireachtas had only powers to annul after they came into operation. It was argued that the powers given in Clause 7 savoured of dictatorship.

According to the deputation, Mr. Lemass said that his desire was to establish a new social tendency, under which the replacement of men by mechanical appliances would be checked. He assured the deputation that he was prepared to consider and to bring before the Executive Council any amendments to Clause 12 which the Irish Women Workers' Union might decide to send forward for the purpose of safeguarding the position of their members.

The deputation consisted of Misses L. Bennett, General Secretary; C. Fagan, President; H. Molony, E. O'Connor and Mrs. Kennedy.

## MAN BEHEADED IN GERMANY

Max Matern, an alleged Communist, was beheaded in Berlin yesterday. He was sentenced to death on June 15th last year for having taken part in the shooting of two police officers in August, 1931, on the occasion of a Nazi demonstration, says Reuter.

# SCHEMES OF PUBLIC WORKS

## CORK BUSINESS MEN'S PROPOSALS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*CORK, Wednesday.*

Cork Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, Mr. J. J. Horgan presiding, unanimously adopted the report of their subcommittee in regard to schemes of public works to be suggested to the Inter-Departmental Committee on Public Works.

The Council expressed complete agreement with the Cork Aero Club's resolution, strongly recommending the site adjoining Cork Harbour for a national airport.

The President, Mr. A. H. Moore, and the Vice-President, Mr. J. J. Horgan, solicitor, were elected delegates to the forthcoming Technical Education Congress at Wexford.

## RUSSIAN SYSTEM INDICTED

### COLLEGE HISTORICAL DEBATE

Senator M. Comyn, K.C., presided at the meeting of the Historical Society, Trinity College, Dublin, last night, when the motion "That this House wishes that it were in Moscow," was debated.

Opening for the affirmative, Mr. R. B. McDowell said that he thought they should enter into as close communication with Moscow as possible. They should, he said, do so, firstly, for the purpose of preserving the balance of power in Europe, on which England had, admittedly, based her power in the past, and, secondly, for the purpose of preserving the peace of Europe.

Mr. J. W. Wellwood, Auditor, speaking on the negative side, said that at one time he thought that Communism was based on Christian principles, and that it would abolish the inequalities that existed in society. On closer examination of the Russian system, however, he found that the opposite was the case.

The other speakers were:—Affirmative: Record Secretary, H. Douglas; Treasurer, D. G. Neill; G. W. Grove, T. R. Heavey, H. D. Porter, N. W. Kennedy. Negative: H. T. Rooke, J. A. Walmsley, J. R. C. Green, J. E. Hamerton, G. Stachll, G. A. D'Arcy and R. W. Crockett.

The chairman, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, said that the Russian communistic system could not survive, because it was based on materialism.

John Flanagan, aged 40 years, of Spencer avenue, Seville place, Dublin, fell from a Corporation refuse vehicle yesterday in Baggot street. He was taken to the Royal City of Dublin Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries. An inquest will be held.

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At 1.55, 4.15, 6.46 and 9.17.

**CORINTHIAN.**
CONTINUOUS ..... 2.30 TILL 11.0 p.m.
Norman Foster, Judith Allen, Sidney Blackmer, in "Behind the Green Lights." Also Dorothy Boucher and Miles Mander in "Death Drives Through."

**THEATRE DE LUXE.**
Dublin's Super Cinema—3 to 11—Camden Street.
"THE WORLD MOVES ON."
MADELINE CARROLL, FRANCHOT TONE.
Daily at 4.0, 6.40 and 9.20 p.m.

**PAVILION** DUN LAOGHAIRE, 3.30 TO 10.30.
JACK HULBERT,
With ANNA LEE and HARTLEY POWER, in THE CAMELS ARE COMING
His latest and liveliest Comedy-Melodrama! Music, Romance, Action and two new Songs.
At 4.10, 6.40 and 9.10. Derby Secrets (5). Comedy. Gaumont Mirror. Pictorial, etc., etc.
NEXT MONDAY: "NO GREATER GLORY."

**GRAFTON** CONTINUOUS From 2 to 11.
ALAN MOWBRAY, PEGGY SHANNON, in "NIGHT LIFE OF THE GODS."
And Charles Bickford, Dudley Diggers, in "A NOTORIOUS GENTLEMAN."

**SAVOY.**
ADMISSION 2/-, 1/6, 1/-
POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY!
NORMA SHEARER,
IN "THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET."
SHOWING AT 2 o'c., 4.20, 6.40 and 9 o'c.
TO-MORROW.
14 FAMOUS STARS, INCLUDING
RUBY KEELER, DICK POWELL, JOAN BLONDELL, ZASU PITTS,
IN "DAMES,"
THE SHOW OF SHOWS!
PHILIP DORE AT THE ORGAN.

**CAPITOL.**
DAILY, 2.15 to 11 o'c. ..... CONTINUOUS.
OTTO KRUGER, KAREN MORLEY, in "THE CRIME DOCTOR."
The Story of a Perfect Crime.
Showing at 2.15, 4.45, 7.15 and 9.45.
GEORGE CARNEY, G. H. ELLIOT, in "MUSIC HALL."
A Variety Show of World-Famous Stars.
Showing at 3.50, 6.20, and 8.50.


## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

### LOCAL APPOINTMENTS COMMISSION

Application forms for and particulars of the under-mentioned posts may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, 45 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin, C.S.:—

1. LIMERICK CITY MANAGER AND TOWN CLERK (whole-time, pensionable). Salary: £800-£25-£1,000 a year, inclusive. Minimum age limit: 30 years.
2. RATE INSPECTOR, Limerick County Council (whole-time, pensionable). Salary: £150-£7-£200 a year, together with vouched travelling expenses not exceeding £100 a year. Age limits: 25-45 years, with extension in certain cases.
3. TRAINED NURSE, County Fever Hospital, Mullingar (whole-time, pensionable). Salary: £125 a year, with allowances. Fever qualifications essential.
4. TWO ASSISTANT COUNTY SURVEYORS, Kilkenny County Council (whole-time, pensionable). Salary: Post (a) £375 a year, Post (b) £250 a year, with vouched travelling expenses and an allowance of £75 a year in each case in respect of Board of Health Work. Age limits: 21-40 years, with extension in certain cases.
5. VETERINARY INSPECTOR (part-time, non-pensionable) for duties under the Diseases of Animals Acts and Bovine Tuberculosis Order, in the Dunshaughlin District, Co. Meath. Inclusive Salary: £80 a year.
6. INSTRUCTOR IN AGRICULTURE, Co. Tipperary (S.R.) Committee of Agriculture (whole-time, pensionable). Salary: £115-£10-£135-£12 10/-£185-£15-£300 a year, with Civil Service Cost of Living Bonus and Maintenance Allowance.
7. MIDWIFE, Westport Dispensary District, Co. Mayo (part-time, pensionable). Salary: £50-£2 10/- quinquennially to £57 10/- a year.

Latest date for receiving completed application forms: 5th June, 1935. W.H.Co. 3/D.292.

### AN ROINN TALMHAIOCHTA (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.) LOANS FOR PURCHASE OF HEIFERS.

Sales in connection with the scheme of loans for the purchase of Heifers will be held as follows:—

| Place. | Date. | Auctioneers. |
|---|---|---|
| Cahirciveen. | 13th June. | Messrs. Daly and Healy. Main St., Cahirciveen. |
| Killorglin. | 14th June. | Mr. C. Courtney, 24 Henn St., Killarney. |

Applications for loans in respect of selected heifers proposed to be purchased under the scheme should be forwarded as soon as possible to the Department's offices. The necessary forms of application and copies of the scheme may be obtained from the Secretary, County Committee of Agriculture, Courthouse, Tralee; the County Instructor in Agriculture, the Auctioneers concerned, or direct from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Dublin. Letters applying to the Department in this connection should be marked "Heifer Loans."

Shorthorn and Kerry weanling heifers aged 6 months and upwards and heifers carrying their first and second calves, will be eligible for selection. Intending vendors of such animals should communicate with the Auctioneers conducting the sales at which they propose to present their heifers and arrange to have the animals at the sales in good time for inspection.

In order to ensure consideration, applications for loans should be lodged as soon as possible, but in no case later than three weeks prior to the date of the sale, at which it is proposed to purchase. W.H.Co. 3/A 279.

### COIMISIUN TALMHAN NA h-EIREANN. (IRISH LAND COMMISSION.) NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Works B.270," will be received up to, but not later than, noon on the 7th June, 1935, for the Construction of a Dwelling-house on the lands of Berrynanagh, Co. Offaly, about 1¼ miles N.W. of Rahan and 5 miles from Tullamore, in accordance with Plans and Specifications to be seen at this office, or on the lands at the hour of 1 p.m. on the 28th May, 1935, when an Inspector will attend there to point out site.

A copy of the Plans and Specifications may be obtained on application to this office on deposit of £1, which will be refunded on the return of the Plans and Specifications, the application to be clearly marked "Application for Plans" on envelope.

The Commissioners will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

M. DEEGAN, Secretary.

COIMISIUN TALMHAN NA h-EIREANN (Irish Land Commission), SRAID UACHTARACH MHUIRBHTHEANN (Upper Merrion street), BAILE ATHA CLIATH (Dublin). W.H.Co. 3/D.279.

### COIMISIUN TALMHAN NA h-EIREANN. (IRISH LAND COMMISSION.) NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Works B.268," will be received up to, but not later than, noon on the 11th June, 1935, for the Construction of a Dwellinghouse on the lands of Kilkeeran, Co. Offaly, about 2 miles S.W. of Clonygowan and 3 miles N. of Portarlington, in accordance with Plans and Specifications to be seen at this office, or on the lands at the hour of 11 a.m. on the 29th May, 1935, when an Inspector will attend there to point out site.

A copy of the Plans and Specifications may be obtained on application to this office on deposit of £1, which will be refunded on the return of the Plans and Specifications, the application to be clearly marked "Application for Plans" on envelope.

The Commissioners will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

M. DEEGAN, Secretary.

COIMISIUN TALMHAN NA h-EIREANN (Irish Land Commission), SRAID UACHTARACH MHUIRBHTHEANN (Upper Merrion street), BAILE ATHA CLIATH (Dublin). W.H.Co. 3/D.279.

### COIMISIUN TALMHAN NA h-EIREANN. (IRISH LAND COMMISSION.) NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Works B.265," will be received up to, but not later than, noon on the 7th June, 1935, for the Construction of a Dwelling-house on the lands of Coolfin, Co. Offaly, about 1 mile east of Banagher, in accordance with Plans and Specifications to be seen at this office, or on the lands at the hour of 11 a.m. on the 28th May, 1935, when an Inspector will attend there to point out site.

A copy of the Plans and Specifications may be obtained on application to this office on deposit of £1, which will be refunded on the return of the Plans and Specifications, the application to be clearly marked "Application for Plans" on envelope.

The Commissioners will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

M. DEEGAN, Secretary.

COIMISIUN TALMHAN NA h-EIREANN (Irish Land Commission), SRAID UACHTARACH MHUIRBHTHEANN (Upper Merrion street), BAILE ATHA CLIATH (Dublin). W.H.Co. 3/D.279.


# The Irish Times.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1935.


## NEWS SUMMARY

### IRELAND

Both Labour and the Opposition criticised Budget taxation in the Dail last night, and the debate was the liveliest of the session so far.—(Page 7.)

Six persons were ejected within five minutes from the gallery of the Dail yesterday after shouting out interjections. —(Page 7.)

The Labour Party in the Dail is in a difficult position as the result of the increased taxes imposed by the Budget.—(Page 7.)

Mr. H. M. Pollock, Northern Ireland Minister of Finance, replying in the Northern Ireland House of Commons yesterday to the debate on the Budget, said that he had decided to concede a portion of the entertainment tax on tickets of 5s. and upwards for amateur musical and dramatic performances. The amount would be defined in the Finance Bill. There would also be a concession in the tax on mechanically-propelled bogies used by industrial and business concerns.—(Page 8.)

### GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. Baldwin last night in the House of Commons, and Lord Londonderry in the House of Lords, explained the Government's proposals for the strengthening of the Air Force in view of Germany's rapid development of her air arm. The Government's scheme contemplates the rapid equipment of a force numbering about 1,500 first-line aircraft. Lord Weir has been called into consultation as to the best means of organising industries concerned in the production and equipment of the new machines.—(Page 7.)

### ABROAD

President Roosevelt yesterday addressed the Legislature on the Patman Bonus Bill, and explained the reason for his veto.—(Page 8.)

### SPORTING

At Limerick yesterday Roman Citizen won the Shannon Plate, Snipe Lodge the Greenpark Plate, Irish Fun the Limerick Hurdle Race, Reiska the Southern Plate, Antipas the May Plate, and Newtownmountkennedy the Stand Plate.—(Page 10.)

At York yesterday Felicitation won the Yorkshire Cup.—(Page 10.)

At Bath Yum Yum won the Somersetshire Plate.—(Page 11.)

### FINANCIAL

London Stock Markets were quite cheerful under the influence of Hitler's speech, and prices generally were well supported. —(Page 12.)

Dublin Market was steady. Guinness units rose to 145s. Dublin Tram Ord. lost 4s. at 106s.—(Page 12.)

## Back to Realities

If the ghosts of "Jacky" Fisher and von Tirpitz could compare notes in the shades, they would be enjoying themselves hugely at the moment. Twenty-five years ago these two great protagonists of "navalism" were vying with each other in the building of ships of war. Germany would announce a new programme of construction; Britain promptly would reply with an even bigger programme, and so the vicious circle whirled merrily around, until finally it was broken by the internment of the German High Seas Fleet at Scapa Flow. Many things have happened during those twenty-five years. The greatest war in human history has been lost and won—there still seems to be a certain amount of doubt as to the identity of victors and vanquished. The League of Nations, a far nobler concept even than Alexander's Holy Alliance of a hundred years earlier, has been launched into being, and less than seven years ago representatives of virtually all the civilised nations in the world met in solemn conclave in Paris, where they signed the Kellogg Pact. This Pact went farther than the League of Nations Covenant, or than any of the other agreements that had been made after the Armistice; for it outlawed war in perpetuity. By virtue of their adherence to the Kellogg Pact, all these Powers undertook in the most solemn fashion never to resort to arms again in any circumstances whatsoever; and their undertaking was hailed throughout the world as the opening of a new chapter in the history of human relationships. Nearly seven years have passed, and the Kellogg Pact seems to have been forgotten. That precious document has no more validity to-day than the declaration of the three tailors of Tooley street. Disarmament is being laughed to scorn. Germany, which only a few years ago was lying prone at her conquerors' feet, probably is the strongest force in Europe at the moment, and her spokesmen have issued a challenge to the other Powers which, needless to say, has been accepted with the greatest avidity.

It is no longer a question of competition in naval armaments. Britain has virtually ceased to be an island, and the next war will be likely to be decided very largely in the air. Aeroplanes, instead of Dreadnoughts, therefore, constitute the object of the new rivalry, and Europe's factories are working overtime in an effort to produce as many of these machines as possible in the minimum space of time. For some years past certain popular newspapers in Great Britain have been urging His Majesty's Government to take steps to increase its fighting strength in the air—"Defence" strength is the polite term—but until quite recently nothing practical was done. A few months ago, however, Sir John Simon went on a visit to Berlin, where he had a long talk with Herr Hitler, and it seems that, although at that time Germany was supposed to be bound by treaty to possess no military aircraft of any kind, the *Fuehrer* informed his guest that she already had achieved equality with Great Britain in the air. This blunt statement came as a real shock to public opinion in these islands; for it was manifest that in such circumstances Germany rapidly would leave the British behind. In his speech on Tuesday Herr Hitler sought to modify the effect of his previous boast to Sir John Simon by the offer of an Air Convention; but the damage already had been done. Britain had begun to feel that a threat had been made against her island security, and after years of inactivity, her Government sprang into sudden action. Mr. Stanley Baldwin in the House of Commons, and the Marquess of Londonderry in the House of Lords yesterday unfolded the British reply to Herr Hitler's air policy. They both insisted that Britain was "wholly unprepared to accept a position of inferiority" in the air *vis-à-vis* Germany. No further risks whatsoever would be taken in respect of security in the air, and if the present programme should prove to be inadequate, no considerations of finance would be allowed to stand in the way of its further expansion.

To all intents and purposes, Britain has decided to treble the size of her air fleet at home. According to Lord Londonderry's figures, the Royal Air Force, exclusive of the naval arm, at present possesses 580 first line aeroplanes. By March, 1937, it will have 1,500 of these machines, and if events in the meanwhile call for more rapid construction, even this figure will be exceeded. At present there are 2,700 fully trained pilots, 450 pilots in training, and 1,200 reservists in Great Britain; but the new programme will demand the provision of 2,500 additional pilots, and a total new *personnel* of some 22,000. Instead of by 22 new squadrons, as had been envisaged a few months ago, the Air Force will be strengthened by no fewer than seventy-one, and thirty-one new stations will be built in various parts of the country. This programme, in Lord Londonderry's words, is "an answer in terms beyond mistake" to General Göring's militant policy in Germany. Britain has given practical proof of her sincere intentions concerning disarmament. She has allowed her fighting forces to be depleted beyond the limit of safety; and there is not the least doubt that she would have continued to pursue her policy of independent disarmament but for the aggressive attitude of the German Nazis. Now the British people are proving what they already have proved so often in history—namely, that they never are so determined as when they seem to be indifferent to events in the world around them. Once they have started to build aeroplanes, and generally to strengthen their defences—and in their case one can use the word "defences" without cynicism—they will not stop until they have achieved their end. Lord Weir, that genius of constructional organisation, has been appointed adviser to the Government for the purposes of the new programme. No more time will be lost in the proper development of the Royal Air Force; and if Herr Hitler protests that Britain is becoming aggressively strong, he will be answered in the words of the French poet: "*Vous l'avez voulu, Georges Dandin.*"

## Order!

Yesterday six persons—four men and two women—were ejected from the public gallery of *Dáil Eireann*, where they had created so much disturbance as to suspend for a time the business of the House. Interruptions of this kind have become increasingly frequent of late, and reflect little credit on the perpetrators. It is all very well to point out that similar displays of bad manners are quite usual in the French Chamber of Deputies, common enough in the Congress of the United States, and by no means unfamiliar to the British Lower House. With those legislatures we have no concern: the fact that their dignity can be outraged by irresponsible interrupters forms no excuse for similar conduct in Ireland. It must be admitted, moreover, that the Free State's deputies themselves set a poor example in the matter of manners. When, as so often happens, members are expelled from the House for persistent interruption, vulgar abuse, or unseemly disregard of parliamentary conventions, who can wonder that the public has less respect than is fitting for *Dáil Eireann's* dignity? Neither consideration, however, excuses yesterday's happenings, or any previous or future extravagances of the kind. The *Dáil's* conduct may not improve its prestige in the eyes of the citizens, but by virtue of its very existence it is entitled to respect. As a democratic body, it admits visitors to its public gallery. If the privilege is abused, it may be taken away, and the government of the Free State to that extent will become less "democratic." The conduct of yesterday's interruptors, indeed, was grossly contrary to the spirit of democracy. Whatever Government may be in power has been placed there at the will of the people, and the presumption is that it only remains there so long as the people wills. To attack the Government from the public gallery implies that the principles of democracy are unsound, that the Opposition is incapable of stating the anti-Government case on behalf of its constituencies, and that the deputies are not the true spokesmen of the people. All of these charges may be true; but who has a right to assume them as true? If interruptions of this kind continue, and become more frequent, the only possible conclusion will be that the machinery of democracy in *Saorstát Eireann* has broken down, and that the people is dissatisfied with the idea of representative government. We hate to think that such may be the case, and prefer the view that these regrettably frequent interruptions are the work of irresponsible people who wish to find themselves briefly in the limelight—even in so inglorious a limelight.

## Team Work

In the opening round of the English Amateur Golf Championship a famous Scottish player has been knocked out by a young man who first took up golf four years ago, compelled by an accident to abandon Rugby football, his greater love. The Scotsman was regarded as Britain's hope against the American invader and holder of the title, Mr. Lawson Little. Now, this situation gives rise to a pretty problem. Ought the young and comparatively inexperienced player to have allowed the expert to win? From the start it was obvious that the expert was in the grip of some kind of nervous paralysis. On the first green he took three putts, and yet he has the reputation of being one of the finest putters in the British Isles. At the second hole he hit his approach shot about seven feet along the ground. At subsequent stages in the match he showed a little of his customary skill; but the issue really never was in doubt. The young man won with comparative ease. We wonder what are his reactions to his triumph; for a triumph it was. Is he confident that he can dispose of other illustrious players as easily as he disposed of the Scotsman, and then, in the grand finale, beat the awe-inspiring Mr. Little by a margin which will astound the world? Probably at the moment he is beginning to think that there must be something in this golf game after all, and looking at the chart to see whom he can dispose of next; but, perhaps, in a sleepless moment before the dawn he will curse himself for his skill. How much better it would have been for England if the Scotsman still remained in the championship. How miserable he himself will feel after the next round, in which he may be beaten by a player only a little better than himself. There will be nobody left to frighten Mr. Little. This much can be said for the young man who beat his country's hope. He scarcely could have done anything else. Determined at every hole to pull his drive into the bushes, he would swing at it listlessly, and hit it 260 yards up the middle of the course. All his putts he would strike with a careless, indifferent swing, and they would shoot into the hole from all over the green. Golf is only difficult when one is straining every nerve and muscle to keep the ball on the course.

## Lunacy in Ireland

Once again the disturbing question of lunacy in Ireland has been raised, and we fear that the Local Government Inspector's recent report on the Cork Mental Hospital reveals a condition of affairs that is to be found in every part of the Free State. "For years," Dr. D. L. Kelly stated, "there has been serious congestion in all departments, and the position has now become very serious." Since his last inspection, he added, 508 patients had been admitted, as against 411 who had either died or been discharged, and the net increase every year is about forty. There now are over 2,000 inmates, and overcrowding has become so bad that the authorities in Cork have been compelled to make plans for new buildings. What is the real reason for this alarming and steady growth of lunacy? Most Irishmen lead healthy, open-air lives; they are not exposed to the nervous strain of the great cities, and, as for worries, their easy-going nature is proverbial. Yet mental cases are quite as common in the villages as in the towns, and all over the country the lunatic asylums are full to overflowing. Assuming that lunacy maintains a fairly steady ratio to the total population, the recent increases might be explained by the stoppage of emigration; but it must be remembered that the overcrowding of the asylums is no new feature—it has been noticeable for years past. It will be aggravated, no doubt, by the growth of the population, and perhaps also, as one of the Cork speakers pointed out, by the greater stress and anxiety of the present times. The main cause, however, must lie deeper. It may have something to do with the great amount of inter-marriage in the country districts, or with a dozen other factors of Irish life which at present are unsuspected. Nobody seems to know very much about it, and the problem is becoming so serious that a grant is even more badly needed for a really thorough investigation than for the building of new asylums.

## WEATHER FORECAST

*General Inference.—An anti-cyclone is centred near the Hebrides. Weather will be dry generally, with bright intervals.*

*Ireland, all Districts. — Light or moderate north or north-east wind, fair or fine, average temperature.*

*Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.—Moderate north-east wind, fair or fine, sea slight or moderate.*


Dixon and Hempenstall, Barometers and Thermometers.—12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt.)


DUBLIN WEATHER REPORT.

| May | Bar. | Thermometer. 1 emp. 9 a.m. | Max. | Min. | Grass Min. | Wind. | Rain m.m | Sun hour |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 30.179 | 43.5 | 49 | 40 | 35 | W.S.W. | 0.4 | 2.2 |
| 17 | 30.020 | 43.7 | 50 | 34 | 29 | N. | 3.2 | 6.1 |
| 18 | 30.005 | 47.8 | 53 | 38 | 28 | W.S.W. | 3.2 | 7.2 |
| 19 | 29.970 | 49.0 | 56 | 44 | 40 | N.N.E. | 9.4 | 2.0 |
| 20 | 30.133 | 51.0 | 53 | 47 | 44 | E. | 8.4 | 0.6 |
| 21 | 30.377 | 44.8 | 55 | 45 | 40 | — | — | 13.3 |
| 22 | 30.37. | 51.2 | 53 | 40 | 35 | E.N.E. | — | 13.6 |

THE SUN.

| | To-day. | To-morrow. |
|---|---|---|
| Rises | 5.14 | 5.13 |
| Sets | 9.30 | 9.32 |
| Lighting-up Time | 10. 0 | 10. 2 |

HIGH WATER—DUBLIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Morning | 3.22 | 4.20 |
| Evening | 3.52 | 4.55 |

AT OTHER PORTS.

| | Morning. | Evening. |
|---|---|---|
| Belfast | 2.49 | 3.35 |
| Cork | 9.42 | 10.10 |
| Drogheda | 3.10 | 3.40 |
| Dundalk | 3. 7 | 3.37 |
| Galway | 9.30 | 9.47 |
| Sligo | 10. 7 | 10.35 |
| Waterford | 10.41 | 11.10 |
| Londonderry | — | 12.47 |

## TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

High and Circuit Courts—Four Courts, 11 a.m.
Circuit Criminal Court—Green street, 11 a.m.
Dail—3 p.m.
Conferring of Degrees—National University, 3.30 p.m.
Scout and Guide Fair—Metropolitan Hall, 4 p.m.
Professor Terlinden Lecture — T.C.D., 4.45 p.m.
Tobacconists' Meeting — Wynn's Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
Lecture—Centenary Church, St. Stephen's Green, 8 p.m.
Navan Dog Show.
Royal Hibernian Academy Exhibition—Kildare street.
Exhibition of Pictures by Charles Lamb—7 Stephen's Green.

SPORT.

Racing—Limerick, 2.30 p.m.
Golf—Ladies' International Matches, Newcastle, County Down.

AMUSEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre—"The Merry Wives of Windsor."
Olympia Theatre—Variety.
Metropole Cinema—"Servants' Entrance."
Sackville Cinema—"Baroud."
Grand Central Cinema—"Masquerade in Vienna."
Corinthian Cinema—"Behind the Green Lights" and "Death Drives Through."
Theatre de Luxe—"The World Moves On."
Pavilion Cinema, Dun Laoghaire—"The Camels are Coming."
Grafton Cinema—"Night Life of the Gods" and "A Notorious Gentleman."
Savoy Cinema—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," and "The Grasshopper and the Ants."
Capitol Cinema—"The Crime Doctor," and "Music Hall."

## TEA PRICES RAISED

### AN ADDITIONAL FOURPENCE PER LB.

The Tea Dealers' Association of Ireland, at a meeting in Dublin yesterday, decided that the prices of all teas sold in the Free State should be increased by the amount of the new duties imposed by the Budget financial resolutions. Already there was a duty of 2d. on foreign teas. British Empire teas were duty free. The Budget imposed a tax of 4d. on foreign teas, bringing the tax up to 6d. The Budget also imposed a tax of 4d. on British Empire teas. Consequently the net increase in price is 4d. per lb. on all teas.

## COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen, the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Royal and the Earl of Harewood, Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone, the Duke of Connaught, and the Queen of Norway visited the Chelsea Flower Show on Tuesday and made a prolonged inspection of the stalls, where the exhibits were pronounced the most beautiful and varied ever shown there.

Last night Their Majesties attended the Silver Jubilee reception and ball given in the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, where the large and distinguished attendance presented a brilliant scene.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent continue to entertain at Holyrood House, where Their Royal Highnesses held a levée on Tuesday and another yesterday. They gave a large dinner party on Tuesday. The Prime Minister and Miss Isabel Macdonald are staying at Holyrood House Palace, and are taking part in the festivities.

Princess Ileana, Archduchess Anton of Hapsburg, gave birth to a daughter on Tuesday night at Castle Sonneberg, where her mother, Queen Marie of Rumania, is staying with her.

The announcement has been made that the list of tickets for the Ascot Royal Enclosure will be closed on May 31st, after which no applications can be considered. No time should be lost in making applications to the Master of the Horse, Ascot Office, St. James's Palace, London, S.W. 1.

Many departures for Scotland are reported within the past few days, including those of the Marquess and Marchioness of Linlithgow, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly, and Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin. Viscountess Elibank has returned from Scotland and has joined Viscount Elibank in London. The Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie will arrive in London this week. Lord and Lady Burgh have arrived from the Isle of Wight, and are staying at Grosvenor House, Park lane.

The Indian visitors in London this week include the Maharajah of Jaipur and Raj Kumar Prithi Singh, who are staying at the Dorchester Hotel. The Parsee High Priest, who came to London for the Jubilee celebration, has left for Paris, and will sail for Bombay next week.

Admiral Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., arrived in Dublin yesterday. Sir Thomas Johnson, Colonel Woulfe-Flanagan, Mrs. Darley Powell, Mrs. Matthews, Mr. A. S. Barker, and Miss C. Maxwell are among the last arrivals in Dublin from England.

The engagement is announced between Captain Ernest S. Tweedy, R.A.M.C., and Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Meller, Bangor, Co. Down.

Miss Slyne has returned to 71 Grafton street.

MR. J. F. LONGFIELD AND MISS P. R. INCLEDON-WEBBER.

The marriage arranged between Mr. John Foster Longfield, Royal Corps of Signals, son of the late Mr. J. E. Longfield, of Kilcoleman., Enniskean, Co. Cork, and Mrs. Longfield, of Knockbeg, Braunton, North Devon, and Penelope Rachel, younger daughter of Captain and Mrs. W. B. Incledon-Webber, of Buckland, Braunton, North Devon, will take place in St. Brannock's Church, Braunton, on Saturday, 22nd June, at 3 p.m.


Everything new in Summer Wear for Girls is to be seen in Switzers Juvenile Dept., including a great variety of Printed Cotton Frocks and Sun Hats, smart little Shorts in Linen and Flannel; also an attractive selection of the new "Kippy" Bathing Suits for Girls

Holmes', George's street, specialise in beautifully fashioned Frocks for the small woman; also in outsize and extra O.S. garments. Moderately priced.

Walpoles, of Suffolk street, Dublin, show Ensembles for all occasions—for sport, luncheon, afternoon and for business; in all colours, materials, and also in larger than average sizes.

Dressed Chickens, ready for the oven, 8s. 6d. pair, post paid.—Castle MacGarrett Poultry Industries, Claremorris.


PASSENGERS BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Among the arrivals were:—Miss N. O'Meara, Surgeon Lieut.-Comdr. W. G. Fitzpatrick, Mr. D. E. McLean, Mr. M. M. Thomas, Mr. E. Thomas, Mr. R. Buckingham, Mr. Reid, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Wynne, Mr. Muriel, Capt. Wood, Mr. E. C. Clifford, Mr. Meredith, Mr. M. C. Jackson, Mr. D. C. White, Mrs. H. Broadhurst, Master D. Broadhurst, Miss M. Anderson, Miss J. E. Potterton, Mr. J. Hall, Mr. W. V. Barry, Miss A. O'Reilly, Miss P. O'Reilly, Master J. O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Clancy, Colonel R. McDonnell, Major W. C. Ferguson-Davie.

Among the departures were:—Mr. and Mrs. W. Rose, Miss R. Rose, Miss B. Rose, Miss M. Fay, Miss C. Delay, Miss G. Pearson, Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Wilson, Mrs. J. Martin, Mr. G. Heather, Mr. T. Roper, Mrs. Bryan, Miss Jackson, Dr. J. R. Forde, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rose, Mr. T. Crosbie, Dr. and Mrs. Goulding, Mrs. Bruton, Miss Gaisford, Mr. Roper, Mr. Carlon, Capt. F. Cosman, Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Besson, Mr. G. McGuire, Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Bateman, Capt. Walker, Miss Hession, Mrs. Ray, Miss Ray, Miss E. Hamilton, Lady G. Cobham, Flight-Lieutenant H. G. Johnson, Mrs. Cyril A. Squire, Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly, Miss M. McBeth, Mrs. Green, Capt. Craig, Mr. D. C. Cromer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Abbon, Mr. Muriel, Mr. L. Lesson, Dr. and Mrs. G. Mayne, Miss C. Mayne, Mr. T. B. Burke, Mrs. Burke, Master T. Burke, Miss R. Burke, Mr. Wilson, Mr. G. Leslie Justin, Mr. W. A. Ryan, Mr. D. F. Mahony, Miss Longfield, Miss B. Longfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Malcolmson, Mr. R. Courtney, Miss A. O'Reilly, Master J. O'Reilly, the Rev. G. and Mrs. Maxwell, Captain and Mrs. V. Shepperd, Mrs. F. V. Plewman.

PASSENGERS BY B. AND I. LINE, VIA LIVERPOOL.

Among the arrivals were:—Sir H. Oliver, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. P. D. Leech, Mr. B. J. Hilliard, Mr. T. Bouser, Mr. Hall Dare, Mr. J. S. Hudson, Mr. P. G. O'Rourke, Capt. Wardell, Mr. E. G. James, Mr. Peregrine, Mr. T. McKenzie, Mr. J. Lardner, Mr. A. J. Walkey, Mr. T. Miers, Mr. G. M. Anderson, Mr. C. O'Brien, Mr. T. Falkner, Mr. J. A. Gaynor, Mr. V. D. Fletcher, Mr. T. Seeds, Mr. Wood Jones, Mr. E. G. Roberts, Mrs. J. H. Hamilton, Mr. J. C. Forbes, Mr. T. Adderley, Miss Clifton, Mr. E. L. Dickinson, Mr. N. Campbell, Mr. L. Biggs, Major McKenzie, Mr. C. F. Parry, Miss Yates, Mr. T. Chivers, Mr. T. Leweth, Comdr. Drury, Mr. T. Hardy, Mr. J. Henley, Mr. T. Machen, Major Mackenzie, Mrs. Wegg, Mr. T. Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. Speidel, the Rev. and Mrs. Curran, Miss A. Harding, Miss Mahoney, Mr. R. G. Kirkham, Miss Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. Devane.

Among the departures were:—Mrs. Barrett, Mr. C. E. Morton, Mr. T. Buchi, Mr. G. A. Bowley, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. T. Bizzo, Mr. J. Tippin, Major Hazel, Mr. J. H. Bennett, Mr. D. B. O'Brien, Mr. T. Ashenhurst, Mr. H. H. Beresford, Mr. J. F. Syke, Mr. J. C. Forbes, Mr. J. Watson, Dr. Twomey, Mrs. Callanan, Mrs. M. Barrett, Dr. Dorothy Solomons, Mrs. Denys, Miss Burne, Miss Molesworth, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Whyte, Miss E. Young, Mr. T. Walker, Miss Crichton, Miss Harvey, Mrs. E. M. Fahy, Miss N. Moore, Dr. P. Kelly, Mr. N. E. Allen, Mrs. and Miss O'Donnell, Mr. W. R. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Hargrave, Mr. T. Murray, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Meyrick, Miss E. Ferguson.


Tailored Hats for smart country wear. Large deep fittings.—Marleen, 31 South Anne street.

Byrne and O'Connell—New Summer Hats have just arrived. Smart, Distinctive, and Inexpensive. Large head-fittings a special feature.—12 Lower Baggot street.

To Ladies.—Ladies' Department for Medical Appliances, Artificial Silk Elastic Stockings, or Lastex and Latestar Stockings, stretching both ways.—Fannin and Co., 41 Grafton street.


## KING AND QUEEN AT CITY BALL

### WELCOMED BY 2,000 GUESTS

For the first time for nearly one hundred years a reigning Monarch attended an evening function at the Guildhall, London, last night.

Nearly 2,000 guests—the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Gloucester and other members of the Royal Family among them—welcomed the King and Queen to a reception and ball given by the Lord Mayor and Corporation in honour of the Silver Jubilee.

The scene in the Great Hall, where the banners of the city regiments were hanging from the vaulted roof, was brilliant. Women in lovely gowns, with magnificent jewellery, and men in uniform, blue and red and gold predominating, danced to the music of the Royal Artillery string band.

## AMBASSADOR TO CHINA

The King has approved the appointment of the Honourable Sir Alexander Montagu George Cadogan, His Majesty's Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, to be His Majesty's Ambassador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in China.

## LONDON LETTER

### THE ARMS DEBATE

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

IN the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Baldwin's speech opening the arms debate was heard with tense feeling, and now and again there were cheers to mark some of its more emphatic passages. The intimation that the Air Force is to be trebled gave great satisfaction, and Mr. Baldwin's remark that there would be a great demand for certain kinds of labour and for the products of factories was looked upon as a very definite warning to other countries that Great Britain intends to make up for lost time as speedily as possible. In the Lobby there were many praises for Mr. Baldwin, and expressions of gratification that the Government no longer is content to take matters easily. I found, however, that the passage that gave the greatest satisfaction was the assertion by Lord Londonderry in the House of Lords that the Government would not accept a position of inferiority in the air to Germany, and that if the new programme proved insufficient, it would be increased at whatever cost in money or effort.

### Mr. Baldwin as Leader

It was remarked in the Lobby this evening that Mr. Baldwin appeared to be in complete charge of the Government, and that his manner rev

# STRONGER BRITISH AIR ARM

## MR. BALDWIN'S REPLY TO HITLER

### EMERGENCY MEASURES TO SECURE PARITY

### LORD WEIR CALLED INTO CONSULTATION

### LABOUR PARTY OPPOSED TO INCREASE

THE House of Commons was crowded last night when Mr. Baldwin rose, on a Treasury vote, to make his statement of the Government's defensive policy.

Herr Hitler's speech on Tuesday was, among other things, he said, an answer to the Government's recent appeal to him to make a contribution, in "concrete and specific terms," towards the solution of those difficulties and dangers which, menacing security and confidence, now overshadowed the world.

The Government also recognised that Herr Hitler had made more precise the German attitude in several directions of the greatest importance, and had indicated what Germany was prepared to do.

The Government would devote to these declarations the closest attention, and would deal with them in a spirit of sympathy and candour.

Turning to the British proposals for the re-equipment of the Air Force, he said that the act now decided on was one of self-defence, which no Government in possession of the knowledge now at their disposal could have left undone.

For the purpose of parity, the Government had taken a figure round about 1,500 first-line aircraft, and they intended to proceed with that figure with all possible speed.

Other things connected with expansion of the Air Force would be put in hands immediately.

In the attainment of this rapid production, he hoped that there would be no "profiteering." The Government already were consulting Lord Weir as to how industries could be organised for the purpose of rapid production.

There would be, of course, a supplementary estimate, when details of the scheme could be examined.

Major Attlee (Labour) was not satisfied that expansion of the Air Force was necessary. He moved a reduction of the vote.

Mr. Churchill approved the proposed expansion, and suggested that the matter should be considered in secret session.

Sir Philip Sassoon, replying to the debate, stated that the Government expected to have delivery of some of the new types of fighter within the next few weeks.

Major Attlee's amendment was rejected, and the debate was adjourned.

## MR. BALDWIN'S STATEMENT

FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

*WESTMINSTER, Wednesday.*

Mr. Baldwin began by saying that the speech made on Tuesday evening by Herr Hitler was a striking declaration, and it would receive the fullest and fairest consideration from the Government. In the last debate on defence, on May 2, an appeal was made to Germany to contribute in concrete and specific terms towards the solution of the difficulties and dangers, both to security and confidence, which were overshadowing the world, and could only be removed by collective agreements. It was manifest that the Chancellor's speech was, among other things, an answer to that appeal. The Government recognised it as such, and they also recognised that Herr Hitler had made more precise the German attitude in several directions of the greatest importance, and had indicated, in a number of respects, what Germany was prepared to do. The Government regarded these declarations as of very serious importance, and they would devote to them the closest attention in a spirit of sympathy and candour.

The present situation, whatever might be said of past events, would be judged by history. Over the past not even the gods had power, but the present situation largely depended upon human wisdom and human courage, and on what was done now. It not only depended upon what this country did and dared, but they had an important task to fulfil, in co-operation with others, in an effort to bring about international agreement in every direction. Herr Hitler declared that Germany intended to limit her Air Force to parity with other individual Powers. This was confirmation of the basis on which our own plans were being founded; but another important reflection was that Herr Hitler had expressed his willingness to agree to an air convention supplementary to the Locarno Pact. Ever since the London Declaration of February 3rd the Government had made the promotion of such a pact by negotiation between the Powers interested one of the objects of their most earnest endeavour.

### PROTECTING THE CIVIL POPULATION

It seemed to the Government that confirmation of an air pact might be accompanied with an effort to safeguard the civil population against the danger of indiscriminate attacks from the air, and in his speech Herr Hitler apparently shared that view. All these were important considerations which could not be omitted from an air debate. They accordingly welcomed Herr Hitler's contribution to the matter as helping to that general settlement which was the object of the London Declaration.

Dealing with the suggestion that there should be a Minister solely responsible for the co-ordination of defence policy, Mr. Baldwin said that the idea of some such co-operation was no new one, but it was one which many of them had been carefully considering anew. He had no decision to announce to-day, but he could say that the matter was under consideration, and the Government would welcome suggestions from any quarter of the House.

### RE-EQUIPMENT

For every reason, Mr. Baldwin continued, panic must be avoided, but it was also necessary to avoid that neglect which inevitably in process of time led to panic. The mistakes of the past must not be repeated. The measure of re-equipment which the Government had decided upon as an act of national defence was one which no responsible Government of this country, in the possession of the knowledge they had, could leave undone. It was something more than a question of national defence. It was also a question of the ability of this country to fulfil its obligations under the Covenant of the League. Therefore, when the House was supporting the Government at the present time it was enforcing not only national security, but collective security, because our armaments would only be used in restraint of an aggression. It was his earnest hope they would never have to be so used, but if collective security was endangered it would be little comfort to the innocent party to know that they had our good-will.

The veil of secrecy had been partly lifted in Germany, but he hoped it would be completely raised. In the speech he made in November he was wrong in his estimate of the rate at which production of aeroplanes in Germany could be speeded up between then and now. Herr Hitler had told the Foreign Secretary that Germany had achieved parity with this country, and that his goal was parity with France. For our purposes of parity of the three nations the Government had taken the figure round about 1,500 first-line aircraft. That was the figure they intended to proceed with, with all the speed they could. (Cheers.)

### IMMEDIATE ACTION

Apart from the question of numbers, there were other things to be considered, connected with expansion, and all these matters would be put in hand immediately. Some parity in numbers was an almost necessary step to make easier collective security, and some method of limitations as regarded production. Their task at the moment was so to remedy the weakness in our defences as, "God forbid the occasion should arise," to give a rapid production of these machines so that this country, with her technical skill and knowledge, should be in no way behind any other country in the world. In the effort which they regarded as necessary to the nation to make during the next two years he hoped there would be no "profiteering" in what he might call a time of emergency. There would be a great demand for certain kinds of labour, and for the production of factories, and he hoped none of the interested parties would try to make capital out of that demand.

The Government were already in consultation with Lord Weir as to how the industries for this purpose could be organised. He would repeat, there was no occasion in what they were doing for panic, but he would say deliberately that he would not remain for one moment in any Government which took less determined steps than they were taking to-day.

There would be, of course, a supplementary estimate presented, and these matters of detail could be examined. He believed that if the Labour Party had been in office, and responsible for the safety of their people, knowing what the Government knew, and faced with the facts they were faced with, they could have come to no different conclusion than the one the Government now had come to, and were putting before the House.

He had been occupying himself with the question of air raid precautions, and he had been made almost physically sick to think that he and his friends, statesmen in every country in Europe, two thousand years after the crucifixion of Christ, should be spending their time in thinking how they could take the mangled bodies of children to hospitals and how they could keep poison gas from going down the throats of people. It was time all Europe recognised that.

"I look for light wherever I can find it," Mr. Baldwin concluded, "and I believe there is some light in that speech which was made last night by Herr Hitler. We must all get hold of more light—all our friends who work with us. We must make a fresh resolve, and I believe an opportunity may be open, even at the eleventh hour—knowing that the night is ever darkest before the dawn. We may yet, within a time measurable in our lives, see banished from the world the most fearful terror—the prostitution of man's knowledge—that was ever known in the world."

RIGHT HON. STANLEY BALDWIN.

### OF GRAVE IMPORT

#### LABOUR ATTITUDE

Major Attlee (Labour) said that Mr. Baldwin's speech was of grave import, but he failed to see that the Government's proposals would in the slightest degree counter the danger of aerial warfare. Referring to Herr Hitler's speech, he said that it gave ground for hope of the possibility of re-opening the whole question of disarmament. This country must be prepared to make its contribution towards collective security. That security could not be achieved by re-armament, but by disarmament, and by the creation of an international police force under the League. He moved a reduction of the vote.

Sir Archibald Sinclair (Liberal) said he saw no ground for panic or for comparisons with August, 1914. Germany now stood before a world almost united in support of peace. Until the German demand for justice and equality of treatment was satisfied she would remain a danger to civilisation. He agreed that a case for expansion had been made out, but he urged the Government to pursue with fresh resolution the policy of disarmament through the League of Nations, as the one and only means of preserving peace.

#### MR. CHURCHILL'S VIEW

Mr. Churchill saw no ground for supposing that some new and hopeful situation had been created by Herr Hitler's speech. He welcomed the friendly tone of the speech, however, all the more because we were entering upon a period of ever-increasing anxiety. Germany had armed upon a scale which was vast and indefinite, and we had to look forward to a period of increasing strain. It was a pity that the decision to expand the Air Force to 1,500 first-line machines had not been taken two years ago, or even a year ago. He had given warnings in the past, and he was not going to repeat them now, especially when Mr. Baldwin had confessed that the figures he gave on the last occasion were wrong. The confession did the right hon. gentleman the highest credit, but the consequences remained. The moment it was quite clear that Germany was going to re-arm there were only two courses open—one, collective representation to her that she must not do so, and the other, counter-armaments among the other Powers. That was the position we had reached now after a long delay.

He suggested that they might well consider the desirability of holding a secret session to discuss the position. He need only say, in conclusion, that in this great and far-reaching programme of expansion there was no demand which the Government could make upon the House or upon the country in the present circumstances for securing the national defence which would not be faithfully and cordially supplied.

#### LABOUR OPPOSED TO SECRET SESSION

Mr. Maxton (Labour) hoped that they would never discuss in secret session, as suggested by Mr. Churchill, issues which involved the lives of the whole population.

Sir Stafford Cripps, concluding the debate for the Labour Party, explained that Mr. Lansbury had been called away owing to an urgent case of illness in his family. He said that he saw that by the decision they took that evening they might be signing the death warrants of hundreds of thousands of citizens in this country. Did the Government calculate on the assistance of the French Air Force and other Air Forces in the event of attack by Germany in the air?

Mr. Baldwin—That is the form of security we hope to negotiate in an Air Pact.

Proceeding Sir Stafford Cripps said that they must rely upon collective security if they were going to avoid a fresh cataclysm in Europe. They would not be any nearer the avoidance of tragic danger by voting an untold sum of money. Either the Government should accept Herr Hitler's word or call his bluff, if it was bluff. If what Herr Hitler said was true this was the golden moment for which the Government had been waiting.

#### SIR P. SASSOON'S REPLY

Sir Philip Sassoon (Under-Secretary for Air) gave the House details of the programme, which had been outlined by Lord Londonderry in the other Chamber. It was not in the public interest, he said, to give the precise details of the additional aircraft and engines which were to be ordered, but their demand on the industry would be very heavy. There was, however, good reason to believe that manufacturers would rise to the occasion. The possibility of profiteering would not be overlooked, and the Government would take every measure to prevent it.

Dr. Addison (Labour) asked if the Government proposed to make them controlled establishments?

Sir Philip Sassoon said that he could say no more than he had already said on that point. Within the next few weeks the Ministry expected to get delivery of the newer types of fighters, which showed a remarkable advance on the performance of any type which existed elsewhere, and there would be the minimum of delay in putting these types in service.

Major Attlee's motion for the reduction of the vote was rejected by 340 votes to 52, and the further debate was adjourned.

The Marquess of Londonderry made the statement of the Government's policy in the House of Lords.

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A widespread plot to overthrow the Portuguese Government appears to lie behind arrests made in Lisbon and elsewhere, according to reports arriving in Madrid despite strict censorship. The arrested, it is learned, says Reuter, include five officers and about 500 men of the navy, who are accused of spreading Communist propaganda. Most of them were recent recruits from the educated classes.

# LABOUR PARTY TROUBLES

## BITTERNESS OVER THE BUDGET

### RELATIONS WITH FIANNA FAIL

### PRESIDENT DE VALERA'S OUTSPOKEN COMMENT

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE situation which has arisen between the Labour Party in the Dail and the Government was widely discussed in Parliamentary circles yesterday. President de Valera, in his speech on Tuesday night, did not mince his words. In effect, he told them that, if they did not like the Budget, they could cross the floor and vote with the Opposition.

There was comparatively little sympathy with the Labour members. For nearly three years they have kept the Fianna Fail Government in office. By their "fortnightly conferences" with Ministers they have been able to keep up the pretence among their followers that they were really exercising important influence on Government policy. Actually, they have during all this time lent themselves to the Government to make whatever use they wished of them, while the "stock of returns" was infinitesimal.

#### NATURE OF A BOMBSHELL

Mr. MacEntee's Budget has been in the nature of a bombshell. It has outraged all that Labour stands for by heaping taxation on the elementary needs of the people, and their protests have been received with contempt and contumely.

The Labour deputies and members of the governing body of the Labour Party had a meeting yesterday at Leinster House; in fact, there have been frequent meetings since the Budget was produced. The Labour deputies are receiving criticisms in plenty from the Trades Union Congress and other Labour bodies.

It is not necessary to speculate as to what will happen in these awkward circumstances. The Labour members in the Dail have allowed themselves to drift into a position from which there is no escape. They have been for a long time hardly distinguishable from the Fianna Fail Party, and it seems they have got to remain there. Their position in the Dail is entirely humiliating, as shown by their votes in the various divisions on the Budget resolutions; but, according to information from within the party, this is nothing to the domestic humiliations they have to endure behind the closed doors of the party committee room.

#### THEIR RESPONSIBILITY

It was noticed that when Mr. Norton, leading the Labour Party, spoke on the Budget in the Dail, he skilfully tried to minimise President de Valera's comment on the party on the previous day. It was, he said, "peevish" and showed "needless heat." Mr. McGilligan, who followed Mr. Norton, made full use of the piquant situation, and the Labour deputies present had a bad time while he exposed their inconsistencies. He told them that if the nation's standard of living was falling they had their share of the responsibility; and if the taxes on the needs of the poor were being increased it was due to the policy of the Government which they were responsible for keeping in office.

It will be interesting to note subsequent developments between Labour and the Government. The domestic critics in the party are clamouring for a more independent policy. They complain that no Labour candidates are being put up in the Galway or Dublin by-elections. They assert that it was the party's pro-Fianna Fail policy in the local elections which left Labour with comparatively few local representatives.

A policy of complete independence of all parties is being urged, as in the case of the British Labour Party. These demands appear to have come too late. As one deputy put it last night, "the Budget of 1935-36 has sounded the death-knell of the Free State Labour Party."

## FROM "THE TIMES"

*(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)*

### MR. BALDWIN'S RESPONSE

In an editorial article to-day *The Times* observes:—Mr. Baldwin seldom fails to rise to a great occasion, and the impression which he made on the House of Commons yesterday is rightly described as profound. No passage in Mr. Baldwin's speech was more welcome than his plea for perfect frankness between Great Britain and Germany. One of the great services he had rendered on an earlier occasion was to deplore the ignorance and secrecy which, at that time, hampered all discussion of armaments. Now the truth is being brought out, and after the first natural shocks which German rearmament must naturally cause, especially to neighbours, there is really a much better chance of coming to a commonsense arrangement about relative strengths than there ever was before.

The first step to take—and it may in itself be a complete deterrent—is surely to negotiate the Air Locarno, and to assure an overwhelming convergence of forces against any country which may have the criminal temerity to inaugurate an air attack. Herr Hitler recommitted his Government to this project on Tuesday, and every signatory of the original Locarno Treaty has declared itself in favour of it.

The British air plans are based, said Mr. Baldwin, on the principle of parity with the other individual Western Powers, and in this also he finds himself on the same ground as the German Chancellor. The total objective at present is 1,500, which is the estimated strength of the French front line aircraft in home aerodromes, and Mr. Baldwin, like Herr Hitler is prepared not only to fix, but to reduce, the limit. At the same time the British Government are determined that, in regard to armaments in general, this country, with its unique industrial resources, shall not be found wanting in an emergency simply through lack of foresight and preparation.

In the meantime, concludes *The Times*, the prospect of war, which was never very imminent, has definitely receded as a result of the British Government's declaration yesterday and of Herr Hitler's speech the day before.

## WESTMEATH COUNTY COUNCIL

### INQUIRY TO BE HELD

The Minister for Local Government and Public Health has instructed his Inspector, Mr. J. McLysaght, to hold an inquiry into the performance of their duties by the Westmeath County Council. The inquiry will be held in Mullingar on Friday, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock.

# DAIL GALLERY COMMOTION

## INTERRUPTERS EJECTED

### FOUR MEN AND TWO WOMEN

### TEA AFTERWARDS IN RESTAURANT

"WHO killed Michael Lynch?" "Give us back our cows." "What about the people who are starving?"

These were some of the cries shouted from the public gallery in the Dail yesterday by six people, four men and two women, during the debate on the Dairy Produce (Price Stabilisation) Bill.

The commotion, which began at about 4.20, while Deputy Corry, a Fianna Fail member, was speaking, lasted about five minutes, until all of the disturbers had been ejected from the gallery by ushers and members of the Civic Guard.

Mr. Corry was saying that no person would keep a cow in the country and send milk to the creameries at 2d. a gallon, when a young man, who was seated directly opposite him in the public gallery, rose to his feet and began to shout in a pronounced Cork accent. Deputy Corry, after a momentary pause, in which he looked rather surprised, continued his speech; but, owing to the clash of the two voices, it was difficult to hear what was being said. Several members of the Civic Guard, who were standing at the entrance to the gallery, rushed across to where the man was shouting excitedly and gesticulating, and, catching him by the arm, pulled him from the place where he was standing. With the aid of several ushers, the police forced the interrupter, who was struggling violently, across the gallery and pushed him through the exit on to the vestibule. As he was being conducted across the floor he continued to shout, but only one of the words used by him were audible. He was heard to make references to "murderers" and "the poor farmer."

#### ONE BY ONE

Immediately the first man had been ejected, another man, who had been seated some distance from the first interrupter, arose and continued to shout also. The Civic Guards and the ushers again dashed across the public gallery. One of the Guards caught hold of him and tried to pull him from where he was seated, waving his hands and shouting in a high-pitched Cork accent, but he held on to the back of a seat and cried: "Let hold of me." The Guards dislodged him from his position and half dragged, half carried him across the gallery and gave him into the hands of other Guards.

No sooner had the second interrupter been taken from the House than a young woman, seated on the same side of the Chamber, and dressed in a brownish coloured coat and hat, began to interrupt. By this time more Guards had arrived in the gallery, and in a moment two had caught hold of her and attempted to make her desist from shouting. She continued the interruptions, however. "Give us back our cows," she screamed in a thin voice which could be heard in all parts of the House.

#### BUSINESS STOPPED

By this time Deputy Corry had discontinued his speech and sat down in his seat and stared up at the gallery. The business of the House was stopped, nothing being heard but the screams of the woman who, as she was escorted across the floor of the public gallery, had become hysterical. She finally was ushered into the vestibule.

It looked as if the disturbance had subsided, but as the woman left the Chamber a man rose to his feet and began to shout wildly also. He made references to "starving children" and "butter." The Guards and the ushers took charge of him also, and as he was being escorted across the floor a fourth man adopted the same tactics and also had to be ejected. It looked as if there would be no end to the number of interruptions, because as the two men were being forced out of the gallery a woman, dressed in a black costume, commenced to scream. In about five minutes from the first interruption all the disturbers had been taken from the gallery, but their voices could still be heard on the landing outside the Chamber. There were shouts of: "There is no use talking to us about butter; give us cows." "Take back your bum-bailiffs from Cork."

As the interrupters were marshalled on the landing outside the public gallery one of the Dail ushers interrogated them as to who had been instrumental in securing them admission to the House.

Subsequently Mr. D. O'Leary, the United Ireland deputy from North Cork, came to the group and conducted them from the House.

When quiet had been restored, Deputy Corry continued his speech, but sat down soon afterwards.

Later the interrupters had tea in the Dail restaurant.

## WHY PROTEST WAS MADE

### THE SEIZURES OF CATTLE

One of the interrupters, Patrick O'Connell, Lisgool, Midleton, Co. Cork, subsequently stated to an *Irish Times* representative that he and the others came that morning from Fermoy by motor car. Their object was to make a protest to the Cork deputies against the seizures of their cattle. They had no intention whatever of interrupting the proceedings of the Dail, but when they listened to the speech made by Deputy Corry, and saw the attitude he took up, one of the party got up and offered a protest, and they all joined in. They spoke for themselves and for others who had their farming business ruined. One man had 18 cows seized and sold for a £38 decree; another had 34 beasts seized for £60, and another 21 cattle seized. He himself had five cows and four other cattle seized for £24. Five young cows were taken, and he was left with four old ones. He had no means of buying them back or replacing them. He had a wife and five children to provide for.

## FRANCE'S BUDGET DEFICIT

### DRASTIC "CUTS" FORESHADOWED

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

*PARIS, Wednesday.*

It is learned on reliable authority that the French Government intends to ask Parliament for full power to introduce financial reforms by decree—that is, without having to seek a vote of Parliament.

The estimated budgetary deficit for last year is in the neighbourhood of eight milliard francs, plus four milliard francs for the railways.

The Government's plans, it is believed, include further drastic "cuts" in expenditure, notably State insurance and pensions.

# GOVERNMENT SWING TO THE RIGHT

## LABOUR LEADER'S CHARGE IN THE DAIL

## HIS CRITICISM OF THE PRESIDENT

### "UNNECESSARY HEAT" AND "NEEDLESSLY PEEVISH"

MR. NORTON, the leader of the Labour Party, in the Budget debate in the Dail last night, criticised Mr. de Valera's speech of the previous night, and told the Prtsident that he was needlessly peevish, and showed unnecessary heat and vigour.

Mr. Norton also charged the Government with swinging to the Right in this Budget, and complained that, while the duty on tea had been restored, the reduction in income tax was maintained, so that the poor were to pay more than those who paid income tax.

Later, however, the Labour Party voted with the Government on a division on the financial resolutions.

Mr. McGilligan, who followed, reminded Mr. Norton that he had helped to put these taxes on the people, and that the Labour Party were responsible for the condition of things that exist at present.

Commenting on the Budget, he said that there had not been one Fianna Fail back-bencher brazen enough to stand up and defend it.

Mr. MacEntee, the Minister for Finance, in winding up the debate, charged the Opposition with responsibility for the campaign against the non-payment of rates, and with attempting to disarrange and bankrupt the finances of the local authorities.

## NOVELTIES IN THE BUDGET

Mr. NORTON (Labour, Kildare) said that the President had distinguished himself on the previous evening by a display of unnecessary heat and vigour. He was needlessly peevish in taking exception to Deputy Davin's statement. He had good reason to be disturbed by Deputy Good's praise of the Budget.

Another novelty in the Budget was the revaluation of houses and the imposition of taxation to the extent of five-fourths of the valuation. Many of those houses had already been valued in the light of modern circumstances, and it was obviously unfair to ask the occupants of these houses to again submit to revaluation and to prejudge the issue for income tax purposes when, if an inquiry were held, some of the houses might be reduced in valuation. The Minister who cut income tax last year had found it necessary to-day to impose taxation on food. There had been a remarkable swing to the right on the part of the Government in this Budget. One would think the Minister had a long conversation with the banks. Last year income tax was reduced and the tea duty abolished. Now the duty on tea was to be restored, while the reduction in income tax was to continue, so that the poor were to pay more than those who paid income tax. In that very change they had clear evidence that the Government had now taken a choice between increased income tax and taxation on food. He would have imagined that, faced with that choice, the Government would have put the burden on the backs most broad enough to bear it.

In that Budget the burdens were being put on the backs of old age pensioners, lowly-paid workers, workers receiving 24s. a week, and even the forestry workers. Were these the best backs to pick out for the imposition of taxation? The Labour Party were anxious for the continuance of the existing social services, and made no apology for demanding an extension of them; for they could in no way be described as liberal or extravagant. Nor would they make any apology for asking, as President de Valera asked in 1932, that the cost of maintaining those social services should be borne by the backs most capable of bearing it. He believed the money which the Minister required could be found elsewhere, and it was a confession of both inability and unwillingness on the part of the Government to make the wealthy section pay their just contribution, and to come along now and say it was necessary to tax the food of the people in order to maintain the existing social services.

#### LABOUR PARTY'S RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. P. McGILLIGAN (U.I., National University) said that Deputy Norton had confined himself to making requests for more social services, but had not yet faced up to the question of how these were going to be provided. It had been said that there was a happy period in a man's life when he found that he had burned so many boats already that the loss of any further craft could only affect him in a negligible way, and Deputy Norton was in that way with the Minister for Finance, and now found himself swimming around in a cold sea of disillusionment. Deputy Norton had spoken of taxes, but must remember that he himself had helped to put those taxes on the people. He had voted for the coal tax and had been fooled in it. The same thing could be said about sugar.

The Labour Party were responsible for the condition of things now brought about. Had the Labour Party an economic scheme on which to found their social policy? Had they any scheme to make this country better able to bear the burden of social services?

If so, said Mr. McGilligan, surely in the dearth of Government schemes it is time to have it brought forward in the interests of the country. Was it anything more than elementary economics to say that, if half of the community were reduced to the point where they could not pay as much as they paid before, and if, in addition, through a system of tariffs, the price of manufactured goods went up beyond what they used to be—was it not clear that the town workers must inevitably suffer in a combination of those circumstances? The Labour Party had helped to bring the existing situation about. They helped this Government in the economic war, and now, when the results were becoming clear, they contented themselves simply with bemoaning that, in an emergency, the Minister for Finance had found it necessary not to draw anything more from that small group of people, the income tax payers, who were, in the main, the producers of the country, but had to look for something from a bigger number of people.

#### "THE PLAN"

Deputy Norton was not the only one who had burnt his boats. When the President recently went to that scheme which the Minister for Industry and Commerce did not think it right to accept responsibility for, and ascribed it to the fertile brain of the Minister for Defence—"the turf business"—the President thought fit to give industrialists, and, through them, the whole people, a lecture. The President had stated then: "We want truth, honesty and fair dealing with one another, and it was only by scrupulously fulfilling our contracts and keeping our bargains that we are going to succeed."

"May I," asked Mr. McGILLIGAN, "produce one contract—the Plan?"

Mr. DONNELLY (F.F., Leix-Offaly)—I was wondering had you forgotten it.

Mr. McGILLIGAN—I am dealing with it from the angle of "truth, honesty and fair dealing."

They were told, he continued, of a number of things in that Plan of what a Fianna Fail Government was going to do, and in it there was a definite statement that full de-rating was going to be given to the country. Yet, the Vice-President had said a little while ago that there never was a promise to de-rate, but that it was only a phrase used with the meaning that, if they saved the money being paid to England, there would be available for de-rating the sum of £2,000,000. Fianna Fail had promised full de-rating, and last night the President stated that there was never a promise to de-rate, but a promise that £2,000,000 would be made available.

The President pretended that that promise to give £2,000,000 to the farmers had been carried out. The President had been interrupted when he made that statement last night, but he (Mr. McGilligan) proposed to continue that interruption. There had not been, he said, a remission of £2,000,000 to the agriculturists of this country. In the old days, farmers paid something like £3,000,000 for annuities. At the moment, on their produce in the main, there was levied something nearer to £5,000,000, and in addition, the Government was trying to collect another £2,000,000.

#### WHAT THE FARMER PAYS

The farmers to-day were paying every penny that the President had gaily set out to withhold, and, in addition, were paying the two millions that the Government collected or tried to collect. He did not think that there could be any quibbling about the figures given in the British House of Commons. The Minister for Finance in 1932 had told them that they were not going to pay the land annuities, and the Minister for Industry and Commerce told the people that British talk of putting on retaliatory tariffs was nonsense; while the Minister for Agriculture had promised alternative markets. All these arguments meant that the country was going to be far better off by keeping these moneys, and now the President raged because anyone dared to say that these moneys were being paid. Not only de-rating, which was promised, had not been granted, but the full five millions and the extra two millions were being paid by the farmers.

He had never seen such a veil of silence between the House and the back-benchers of Fianna Fail as had arisen over that Budget. There had not been one Fianna Fail back-bencher brazen enough to stand up and defend it. Wearing apparel purchased by the people of this country was down by 20 per cent. in two years, and that did not shout loud about increased prosperity. It simply bore out what they knew, and that was that there was less wealth in the country, and because there was less money for expenditure on goods there was less call for goods to be made here, and there was no reason for putting taxes on incomes. They were told that there was a new era of prosperity—at least, they were told that there was no going backward—but if one of the three sections who paid income tax was paying the same as before, how did it come that they could only get £4,200,000 on a 4s. 9d. rate, while on the previous rate of 3s. 6d. in the £ there had been receipts amounting to £4,000,000.

#### OLD AGE PENSIONS

Deputy Norton would find, he said, that the amount withdrawn from old age pensions would not be £100,000, but £250,000, if yields from other taxes continued to decline. Did anyone credit that raising the schedule of taxation on property was only going to yield £60,000? Had they come to a point when property assessable for income tax was only worth one million of money? The President had told them that the factories were not yet producing dividends. He wondered what they were producing. They were not producing employment or returning any income tax. Neither were they producing any great

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decline in unemployment relief. In the last financial year the new factories put 2,000 new people into occupations.

How could anyone pretend that there was prosperity in the country when one-third of the rates were unpaid and one-third of the halved annuities could not be collected despite levyings, police forces, flying squads, bailiffs and secret buyers?

Their adverse balance was rising, and they were losing a position which had been one of great strength. They were going through a process of eating into their capital. He was surprised to hear the President say something about calls for national Government. The Minister for Finance had called for their help in converting the First National Loan next December. The Minister could not go blindly to the people who had come to regard bounties as normal items unless he could show what the country was going to save and what he was prepared to pay for future borrowings.

### THE SABOTAGE CHARGE

The Opposition Party had never been guilty of sabotage and had never made such statements as the President had made when the 1930 Loan was floated—that the country was travelling fast over a bog of bankruptcy. The Vice-President had said that the prospect was as black as night, and when the present Opposition criticised the Budget it was accused of sabotage. Not only agricultural workers, but workers in the towns were steadily having their standard of living reduced.

### MINISTER'S REPLY

#### CHARGES AGAINST THE OPPOSITION

Mr. MacENTEE, Minister for Finance, in reply, said that the speech delivered by Deputy McGilligan was a tragedy. There was not one word about the Budget. He dealt first with the attitude of the Labour Party, then he spoke of three-year-old newspaper advertisements, but not a word about the lives of the people. Deputy McGilligan had stated that the negotiations between the Government and the British had broken down on a punctilio. But Mr. Chamberlain, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, had stated that these negotiations had broken down on a question of national principle and national status. The fact was that the Saorstat was required to accept a stricter interpretation of the Treaty and of Treaty obligations than even Deputy Mulcahy had been called upon to accept.

Deputy McGilligan had also said that there was a tariff on British coal. As former Minister for Industry and Commerce, Deputy McGilligan should recognise the difference between a tariff and a quota. Apart from the fact that that tax produced a very useful revenue, native fuel was being protected, and the Irish people could buy Irish peat and Irish coal if they wanted to deprive the revenue of that sum.

### NO RATES CAMPAIGN

Continuing, Mr. MacEntee said that the Opposition, which was responsible for the non-payment of rates campaign, had the ill-manners last night to snarl and howl at the President. Deputy McGilligan had referred to the men responsible for that campaign as honest but broken down farmers. Deputy Bennett was one of the men who had led that campaign, and had given the encouragement of his example. When the Sheriff came to seize Deputy Bennett's cattle the deputy said he could have paid his annuities if he had wanted to. Deputy Honohan had not paid his annuity, and when the Sheriff came to seize his cattle drew out his cheque book to pay—as an honest and broken down farmer—not only his annuity, but also the Sheriff's expenses.

Deputy Fagan last October had his cattle sold by the Sheriff for non-payment of annuities, but Deputy Fagan had a racehorse running for a valuable stake at the Curragh, and he could not afford to pay his annuity. When the Sheriff two weeks ago came to the next-door neighbour of Deputy Wall, of Waterford, that deputy took out his cheque book and paid his own annuity as well as his neighbour's.

### NEW TAXES

The Opposition would now go down the country and tell the people that the Government was putting a tax on bread, tea and sugar. He (Mr. MacEntee) had not the slightest doubt that Deputy Bennett would tell the people that the Government was putting a tax on butter. He would not tell them that he (Deputy Bennett) had voted for the tax on butter. He would keep that dark. Let the Opposition tell the people that the Opposition tried to disarrange and bankrupt the finances of the local authorities, and had tried to induce the people to withhold payments of annuities justly due to the Exchequer. In so doing they had increased the burden on the local rates, and increased the burden of taxation on the people. If taxation to-day was higher than it was formerly, let Deputies Wall, Honohan, Bennett and Fagan tell the people that they were the persons responsible for it.

### LABOUR'S ATTACK

The Budget had been attacked from the Labour benches also. The principal criticism of Deputy Norton was the alleged absence of extra provision for the relief of the unemployed. The most they hoped to take from the old age pensions was £100,000, or less than 3 per cent. of the total. They would be more than justified, because some of the facts that had come to his notice had shown that the provisions of the Act had been taken advantage of. In many cases fictitious assignments of property had been made so that the Act might be taken advantage of. In one case especially that he knew of a farm with a valuation of £100 had been assigned for the purpose. As far as they were concerned, they would see that no person who was entitled to an old age pension would be deprived of it.

Referring to the tax on sugar, the Minister said that what the Exchequer had lost through the manufacture of Irish sugar had gone to the general mass of the people in the production of beet and sugar.

It would be always a very doubtful matter, indeed, for any Minister for Finance, no matter what were his ideas about the ethics of taxation, to raise the rate of income tax in this country to a point above the standard rate in England. If he did so he would defeat the very purpose for which he imposed the tax.

### EXTERNAL ASSETS

The decline in the external assets over liabilities was the result of monetary transactions between these islands and America; the fact that money which had lain in Irish banks had been used for operating on the London Stock markets, and the fact that a proportion of that money had been used for investment in concerns in this country.

The British, said Mr. MacEntee, had carried through their conversion with the co-operation of all parties, whether Government or Opposition. He had asked the co-operation of the Opposition to assist them in carrying through their operations in this country, because it was as much their duty as it was his.

"We are," said the Minister, "in control of sufficient resources to make that conversion a success. I am perfectly certain that the responsible members of the Opposition will feel that it is their duty to give their co-operation."

He was asking everyone to co-operate in order that they might so raise the standard of their credit in the eyes of their people

(Continued in Next Column.)

## U.S. BONUS BILL VETO

### "DESTROY VALUE OF SAVINGS"

### PRESIDENT LECTURES CONGRESS

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

*WASHINGTON, Wednesday.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT personally attended a specially convened joint sitting of Congress to-day to explain his reasons for vetoing a financial measure which both houses had passed. His speech made history, as there is no precedent for the personal delivery of a veto speech.

The measure was the Patman Bill, which planned to solve the long-standing question of the War veterans' bonus by the issue of 2,200,000,000 dollars (£440,000,000) of new money to pay off the certificates given to those men who served overseas in the War.

The President warned Congress that, if the bill were enactd, it would invite "an ultimate reckoning in uncontrollable prices and the destruction of the value of savings." That, he said, would strike a most cruel blow at those, like the veterans, who seemed to be temporarily benefited.

"Wealth," the President said, "is not created, nor is it more equitably distributed by this method. The Government, like the individual, must ultimately meet legitimate obligations out of the production of wealth by the labour of human

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

beings applied to the resources of nature.

"Every country that has attempted to meet its obligations in the manner which is here provided has suffered disastrous consequences."

The President said he could not honestly assert that to increase the present deficit by 2,200,000,000 dollars this year would itself bankrupt the United States.

"To-day United States credit is safe, but it cannot ultimately be safe if we engage in a policy of yielding to each and all groups that are able to force upon Congress claims for special consideration."

President Roosevelt is the fourth President to veto the bonus legislation, following Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

The House of Representatives has overridden President Roosevelt's veto of the Patman Bonus Bill.

## DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE INCIDENT

### PROTESTS AT FERMOY COUNCIL

At the fortnightly meeting of the Fermoy Urban Council, Mr. M. J. Young (Chairman) said that he thought it was only right that they should make reference to an incident which had recently taken place on the river. When the Council contributed to the Tourist Association for the purpose of advertising the locality they should deplore the happening. When they had some persons, for pure deviltment, committing such acts it was time for them to make a protest. If people had a grievance they had a lawful means of remedying it. He thought that the time was coming when the Government would have to give an hour's lecture in every town as to what people should do and should not do.

Mr. G. Power said that every member would agree with the Chairman's remarks, as it was only by outspoken public opinion that such acts would be stopped.

Mr. M. J. Kearse said that he thought it was quite right to bring the matter before the Council. He did not think that there was anyone who would countenance such an attack on an old gentleman, and one whose health was not altogether too good. It was up to every public representative to condemn what had taken place, and they ought to tender their sympathy to the Duke.

## OBITUARY

### CANON FOSTER

The death took place yesterday of Canon George Foster, B.D., Rector of Ballyculter, Strangford, Co. Down.

Canon Foster graduated as B.A. at the old Royal University of Ireland in 1893, obtained a Divinity testimonium (first class) at Trinity College, Dublin and was also a B.D. of London University. He was ordained in 1895 as curate of St. Mark's, Dundela, and was curate at Lurgan from 1896 until 1905. He became incumbent of Kircubbin in 1905, and thirteen years later was appointed rector of Ballyculter and Kilclief.

In 1925, when the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore appointed Canon Barton, treasurer of Downpatrick Cathedral, to be Precentor of Down, the treasurership thus vacated, carrying with it the title of Canon, was filled by the appointment of the rector of Ballyculter.

## CENTRAL EUROPE

General Goering is about to begin a series of flying visits to Central European capitals. His programme has not been officially made known in Berlin.

(Continued from Previous Column.)

that they might be able to reduce the rate of interest and secure a substantial tax reduction, not merely for the present, but a reduction of which other Administrations which succeed them would have the benefit. He refused to believe that the Opposition would be so short-sighted as to refuse that co-operation.

### THE DIVISION

On a division the financial resolution was carried by 65 votes to 47, the Labour Party voting with the Government.

The report stage was fixed for to-day, and the House adjourned until to-day at 3 p.m.

SCIENCE
FLOOR POLISH
CLEAN · BRIGHT · FRAGRANT

## NORTHERN BUDGET UNDER FIRE

### UNEMPLOYMENT FUND DEBT

### MINISTER REPLIES TO CRITICISM

### ENTERTAINMENT TAX CONCESSIONS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*BELFAST, Wednesday.*

THE debate on the Budget was continued in the Northern House of Commons to-day.

Mr. H. Minford (U.) congratulated Mr. Pollock upon his Budget, and he considered that a statue should be erected outside the Parliament House to Mr. Pollock for what he had done for Northern Ireland. When they were talking about taxes they should remember that in the Free State the tax upon food was calculated at 4s. per head.

Mr. McCarroll (N., Foyle)—That is nonsense.

Mr. Minford—Well, it is what I saw stated in the Press.

Mr. McCarroll—The English Press.

Mr. Patrick O'Neill (Nat., Mourne) said that the Government had come to the end of its financial chapter, and had found it necessary to get a subvention from the British Chancellor to balance the Budget. He estimated that the unemployment fund at the present time was five million pounds in debt, and the amount of their guarantees under the Loans Guarantee Act was eleven million, so that they had roughly a national debt of nearly sixteen or seventeen million, and they had no revenue to meet it.

### THE DEBT

During the past twelve years no less a sum than 2½ million had been paid as interest upon the unemployment fund debt. They paid that, and yet allowed an Imperial contribution to be paid all these years, and this had gone on until they could not pay any more. He maintained that the Minister should have paid his debts instead of paying away these large sums in Imperial contribution.

He asked if the Minister of Finance was convinced that he was getting credited to Northern Ireland revenue all income tax collected in regard to multiple shops, and in respect of banks, railway companies and commercial concerns with their head offices in London, and their works or premises in Northern Ireland.

He also suggested that the allocation of the tobacco duty to Northern Ireland showed great variation. In 1933 it was £1,462,000, and the previous year £831,000, and in the year before that £1,372,000. He also asked how the Ottawa duties were apportioned between Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Was it simply guess work? The House was entitled to know these things.

### MINISTER'S REPLY

The Minister of Finance (Mr. Pollock) said that the collection of all taxes was most carefully and meticulously gone into, and no shopkeeper or other person could shake himself free from the demands of the tax collector.

Referring to the unemployment fund debt, he said that it had been funded long since, and the sinking fund was represented by Government securities.

Mr. O'Neill—The total advances are given in the finance accounts—£5,581,000—and I would like to know if that is the increase since this funding arrangement?

The Minister of Finance replied that provision was made by setting aside capital moneys, the interest on which would provide a sinking fund for a large portion of this amount. The external trade of Ulster last year, according to official returns, was 89 million; that of the Irish Free State 67 million; New Zealand 53 million; Norway 64 million; Portugal 24 million. Therefore Ulster stood at the top of this list of countries, which were not considered too small to have separate Governments.

### THE TEACHERS

Referring to a suggestion that the "cuts" in the teachers salaries should be restored, he pointed out that he had to meet £400,000 in order to relieve Boards of Guardians in regard to unemployment assistance, and this had upset calculations. He pointed out that the teachers, who were members of the Irish National Teachers Organisation, had to suffer greater "cuts" in the Free State than the members of the same organisation in Northern Ireland.

### CONCESSIONS

Proceeding, Mr. Pollock said that representation had been made to him on behalf of dramatic societies and amateur musical societies regarding entertainment tax on tickets over 5s., and he had agreed to a concession in respect of these. The reduction in the tax would be included in the Finance Bill. There would also be a concession in tax upon mechanical bogeys operated inside factories and industrial establishments.

Referring to the British contribution of £640,000 to the Unemployment Fund under the re-insurance agreement, he said that unemployment was always regarded by the Northern Government as a national concern, and was so regarded in every country in the world. The grant of this £640,000 was not a subvention in the ordinary sense, but a re-arrangement of an existing re-insurance agreement. They had no call to make any claim upon the British Exchequer, except in regard to unemployment. At one period a stage was reached when Northern Ireland was nearly called upon under the agreement to make a contribution to the British Unemployment Fund.

### SOCIAL SERVICES

Proceeding, Mr. Pollock declared that so long as Northern Ireland remained in the United Kingdom the social standards in regard to unemployment and other social services would be maintained on the British level. It had been suggested, he said, that industrial establishments in Northern Ireland which were prosperous should not have the advantages of derating, but so long as derating of such establishments continued in Great Britain it would be dangerous to the interests of Northern Ireland to change, for manufacturers might in the course of years transfer their works.

In conclusion, Mr. Pollock said that he believed they had reached a point now when it would be much less difficult to balance their accounts in the future than it had been in the past.

Mr. Cahir Healy (Nationalist) said that he was informed that large numbers of farmers had been evicted in County Armagh for non-payment of land annuities. Did that indicate returning prosperity? Farmers in County Fermanagh had asked for a remission of land annuities.

Mr. Pollock said that he had received no such representations. Farmers had asked for the date of payment to be deferred, but nothing else. Farmers were honest men.

Mr. Healy agreed that they were honest, but they were not getting a square deal from the Minister.

### THE MOTOR TAX

Major McCormick (U.) said that the reduction of 12½ per cent. in the motor tax was a niggardly reduction. He suggested that the entire entertainment tax or amateur dramatics should be wiped out.

Professor Johnstone (U.) said that at present only securities which were registered in Northern Ireland became liable to death duties in Northern Ireland. He asked the Minister to make representations with a view to securing that all securities owned by persons domiciled in Northern Ireland should be liable to death duties in Northern Ireland, and the proceeds to go to the Northern revenue. He also asked if the Treasury was taking any steps to ensure that income tax paid by Northern Ireland branches of shops and firms registered in England went into the Northern Ireland Exchequer.

The Budget debate was concluded, and the Finance Bill, incorporating the Budget proposals, read a first time.

## CHURCH UNION DISCUSSION

### IRISH ARCHBISHOP IN EASTERN TRIP

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

*ZAGREB, Wednesday.*

A deputation from the Anglican Church is expected here to-morrow, *en route* for Bukharest, where it will stay as guests of the Rumanian Patriarch. The deputation comprises:—Dr. Hicks, Bishop of Lincoln; the Bishops of Gibraltar and Fulham; Canons J. H. Douglas and J. P. Sharp, and the Rev. Philip Usher, chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester.

The Archbishop of Dublin and the Rev. F. Gavin, of the American Episcopal Church, will accompany the deputation as observers.

The purpose of the trip is to discuss the differences which stand in the way of association, or even definite union, between the Rumanian and Serbian Orthodox Churches and the Anglican Church.

On Friday morning the deputation will have an informal interview with the Metropolitan Bishop of Zagreb. It will leave Zagreb for Belgrade on Friday afternoon, and stay at Belgrade until Tuesday as guests of the Serbian Patriarch.

Informal discussions with theologians of the Serbian Orthodox Church and doctors of theology at Belgrade University will take place.

The deputation will spend one day in Sofia, and will arrive at Bukharest on May 31st, staying there until June 9th.

## THREE BROTHERS IN ASSAULT CHARGE

### ONE SENT TO PRISON

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*DUNDALK, Wednesday.*

The story of an alleged attack on a farmer was told at Dundalk District Court to-day, when three young men, brothers—Simon, Peter and Patrick Dooley—of Drumgur, County Louth, were charged with causing grievous bodily harm to Peter Finn, a farmer, of the same place.

Finn alleged that on the previous day when he was going home, walking his bicycle, he was stopped by the Dooleys, who were near their own house. Peter whacked him on the head and body with a blackthorn stick, while the others kicked him. As he fell the brothers kicked him, and the mother shouted at them to "Give him more." He stated that the brothers terrorised the whole countryside.

In cross-examination by Mr. Murphy, Finn denied that he had abused them or that he had an open knife in his hand and threatened to stick Peter Dooley with it.

Dr. Faul said that the man was suffering from a severe cut on his head, and three stitches were inserted. He had also other wounds, and complained of injuries to his ribs.

District Justice Gaffney said that the stories of the Dooleys were absolutely ridiculous. He sentenced Peter to a month's imprisonment, and ordered Patrick and Simon to pay £2 2s. costs.

## LEAGUE OF YOUTH OFFICIAL DETAINED

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

*CLONAKILTY, Wednesday.*

John L. O'Sullivan, West Cork, director of the League of Youth, was detained this evening by Civic Guards and taken to the local barrack.

So far as can be learned, no charge has been preferred against him.

## PROTECTION OF FISHERIES

### FRENCH AND BRITISH SEAMEN FINED

Dr. RYAN, Minister for Agriculture, informed Mr. J. M. Bourke (U.I., Cork W.) in the Dail yesterday, that during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1935, the following vessels were convicted of infringement of the Free State territorial rights:—(a) Two French lobster boats; (b) one British steam trawler; (c) one British long-liner.

### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Mr. DERRIG, Minister for Education, replying to Mr. T. J. Murphy (Lab., Cork W.) said that 81 teachers had their salary withdrawn during the period April 1st, 1932, to March 31st, 1935, because of decline in average attendance at their schools; 33 women assistant teachers were reduced to the position of junior assistant mistress during the same period for the same reason; 118 principal teachers had their salary reduced during the same period because of a fall in the category of their schools, due to decline in the attendance; 75 teachers during the quarter ended 31st March, 1935, were notified by the Department that salary would be withdrawn on the latter date if the attendance at their schools did not reach the specified figure necessary to maintain them in their positions. He was not yet in a position to say what alterations, if any, it was proposed to make in the present "attendance" regulations governing the appointment and retention of teachers.

## RED DEER IN COUNTY MAYO

### PROTEST AGAINST THEIR DESTRUCTION

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*CASTLEBAR, Wednesday.*

Tenants adjoining Mayo Sanatorium, in Creagh demesne, Ballinrobe, having complained that the antlered red deer had broken out of the park and destroyed their crops, Mayo Board of Health decided to allow the public shoot them and pay a bounty of 10s. per head, Mr. Moclair protesting. He said that it was against nature to destroy the last vestige of the red deer in the county. He warned the Board that the order was illegal, as the Government had provided a close season for these animals.

## INDIANAPOLIS CAR CRASHES

### TWO DRIVERS AND MECHANIC KILLED

During practice for the Indianapolis 500 miles race, W. H. Stubblefield and his mechanic, Leo Whittaker, both of Los Angeles, crashed through the upper retaining wall when their car was travelling at a speed of 117 miles an hour. Both sustained fatal injuries.

Earlier Johnny Hannon, of Norristown, Pa., was killed in a similar manner, his car over-shooting the track. Hannon's mechanic was taken to hospital, and his condition is critical.

Dr. J. P. Brennan, Coroner for South County Dublin, at an inquest yesterday on the body of Joseph Dargan, a native of County Westmeath, which was recovered from the Liffey near the Pigeon House last Tuesday night, returned a verdict of death from asphyxia following immersion in the water.

GOVERNMENT TYPISTS.
Day and Evening Classes for Sept. Exam. at ROSSE COLLEGE, 65 Stephen's Green. Successful Apr., 1934—Miss K. Duggan—(Advt.)

## GALWAY HARBOUR BILL

### DISQUALIFICATION OF COMMISSIONERS

### JOINT COMMITTEE'S RULINGS

THE Joint Parliamentary Committee appointed to consider the Galway Harbour Bill, 1934, met again in Dublin yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. James M. Dillon, T.D. The members of the Committee present were:—Senators Dowdall, Staines, and Wilson; and Deputies Corish, Moore, and Good.

Mr. Gavan Duffy, K.C., with whom was Mr. T. Connolly, barrister (instructed by Messrs. Cartan O'Meara and Kieran, Parliamentary Agents), appeared for the promoters of the bill.

There was a lengthened consideration of Section 22, which deals with disqualifications from being a Commissioner. Under Part IV., Sub-section C. of Section 22, the bill, as it stood, provided that a person should not be disqualified from being a Harbour Commissioner by reason of being interested "in supplying materials, light, or power to the Board, or its contractors during the progress of the works."

The Chairman said that he feared that if the word "materials" were allowed to stand it might lead to scandal being given, and that it was desirable that it should be struck out.

After a discussion *in camera*, the Chairman said that the Committee had decided unanimously to delete the word "materials."

The section, as amended, then stood part of the bill.

### TRAVELLING EXPENSES

Section 30, dealing with the question of travelling expenses, provided that Commissioners living more than five miles from the principal office of the Harbour Board should be entitled to be paid 5d. a mile towards travelling expenses.

Mr. Gavan Duffy said that the Minister for Local Government was satisfied with the section as it stood, but the Minister for Industry and Commerce had recommended that the section be deleted.

The matter was put to a vote and carried by four votes to one. For—Messrs. Dowdall, Corish, Staines and Wilson. Against—Mr. Good. Mr. Moore did not vote.

Section 30 stood part of the bill.

Sections 57 and 58 concerned the nomination of an auditor by the Minister and the allowance of an auditor's costs.

Mr. Gavan Duffy said that he protested against a proposal that the Minister should have power to remove an auditor.

The Chairman said that he had recommended that the Minister should not have power arbitrarily to remove the auditor.

Section 57 stood part of the bill.

### SUPERANNUATION

Superannuation provisions under the First Schedule set out that "the Board may, at its discretion, grant an annual allowance during his life to any whole-time officer or servant upon resignation, or ceasing to be employed, if he either has twenty-five years' service and has attained 65 years of age," or "has ten years' service and has become incapable of discharging his duties."

The Department of Industry and Commerce recommended the insertion of the word "continuous" before the word "service."

Mr. Gavan Duffy considered the insertion of "continuous" unnecessary, and quoted legal decisions to show that parts of interrupted service might be treated as continuous service.

The word "continuous" was inserted, and the schedule stood part of the bill.

In Part I. of the bill the Committee ruled out of order a section as follows:—"That all contracts shall contain effective stipulations to secure that only fluent speakers of Irish shall be employed as workmen wherever such persons, being otherwise properly qualified, are available."

The business of the Committee concluded.

## A "SWEEP" ON THE DERBY

### REPUBLICAN ARMY TICKETS SEIZED

Two separate parties of detectives yesterday visited 12 St. Andrew street, Dublin, the offices of *An Phoblacht*, and a shop in Dame street, which has been used for the sale of tickets for the draw on the Derby organised by Oglaigh na hEireann (the Irish Republican Army).

There were about six detectives in each case, and one of the parties was accompanied by a uniformed Civic Guard.

From the St. Andrew street premises the detectives took away about fifty-seven books of tickets, and a number of counterfoils of tickets which had been sold. In the Dame street shop a further large number of books of tickets was seized, along with a number of letters.

While the search was being conducted in the St. Andrew street shop a man came to the door, but was not allowed to enter, and was detained until the detectives left the place, which was about two hours after they had entered.

A warrant for the search was produced by the detectives in each case.

## THE LATE COMMANDER WOODS

### AN APPRECIATION

(CONTRIBUTED)

The late Commander A. E. Woods, R.D., R.N.R. (whose obituary notice appeared in the *Irish Times* of 20th May) was buried on May 21st in the family burial ground at Senatrick, Banbridge. He had a distinguished Service career. On the outbreak of hostilities he was appointed to the mine-laying ship, H.M.S. Naiad, and subsequent to this he commanded H.M. Yacht, St. George, engaged on secret service in the Mediterranean. From 1917, almost to the end of hostilities, he commanded H.M.S. Conflict, a destroyer engaged in escorting the various ships carrying troops, ammunition, etc., across the English Channel. After the Armistice he was First Lieutenant and Executive Officer at Kingstown Naval Base. Immediately after the war he was selected by the Colonial Office to command the despatch vessel of the Governor of the newly-mandated territory of Tanganyika. It was in this vessel that he conveyed the Prince of Wales to Zanzibar and back.

He was socially one of the most popular officers of this Colony, affectionately known by all as "Paddy" Woods, and helped to organise the Tanganyika annual St. Patrick's Day Banquet, which nowadays has become a great social function and success. On his retirement from the Colonial Service three years ago, he settled down in the little village of Hoath, near Canterbury, with his wife (the youngest daughter of the late William Baird, of Sutton, Co. Dublin), who still survives him with his two children.

Commander Woods was the brother of the late Dr. Frederic J. Woods, of Dublin, and of Surgeon Captain S. H. Woods, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), R.N., retired.

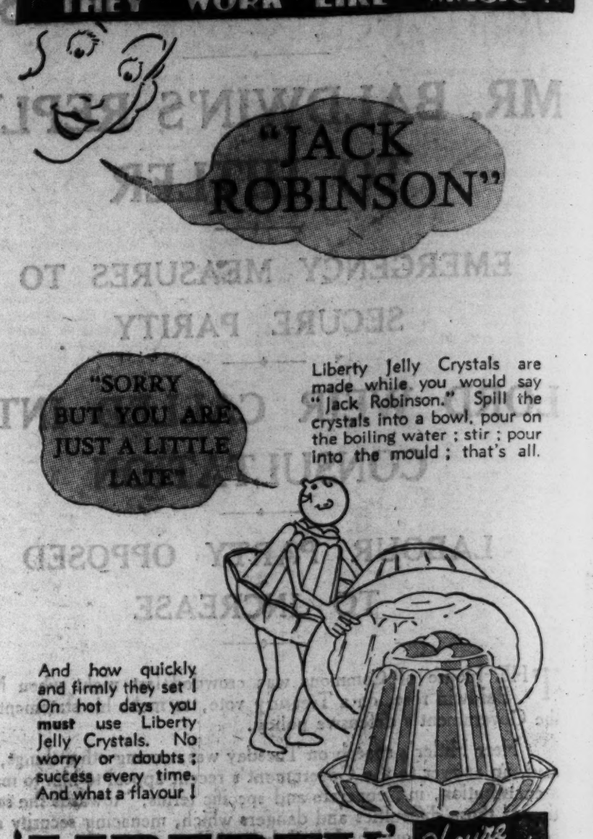
## BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN

### RATHDOWN BOARD TO HOLD SPECIAL MEETING

At the meeting of the Rathdown Board of Assistance, held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Dooge, chairman, presiding, Mr. Rollins, referring to the absence of control in connection with children given to the care of foster parents, said that he knew of children being brought from Belfast and Liverpool and handed over to the care of people in Rathdown area, and left there.

It was decided to hold a special meeting of the Board on Wednesday next, at 3 p.m.

THEY WORK LIKE MAGIC!




'LIBERTY' JELLY CRYSTALS
They're so handy

## WON BY ONE SECOND

### COOKSTOWN "HUNDRED" THRILL

FROM OUR MOTOR CYCLING CORRESPONDENT.

One would have to delve very deeply into the annals of motor sport to find a parallel for the winning of a race of one hundred miles by such a narrow margin as one second. It happened yesterday in the motor cycling race promoted by the Cookstown and District Club.

The winner was a Belfast rider on a 348 Norton, R. L. Hoey, and the runner-up was a local rider, F. W. Usher Greer (a son of an old-timer, T.T. competitor, Mr. T. Usher Greer, J.P., now the President of the local club), on a similar make and size of machine. They averaged 62.34 and 62.32 miles per hour respectively, and although their start of 10 mins. put them a little behind the half-limit mark, the limit being 24 mins., they proved the fastest riders in the race.

Starting with all the field in front of them, with the exception of M. F. McSorley and J. Chambers, their progress in the early stages of the race showed that they had nothing to fear from the backmarkers and little from those in front of them.

They separated quickly, however, and steadily improving on Greer, Hoey was 1 min. 20 secs. in front of him at half distance, at which point the pair were fourth and fifth respectively in the placings.

Then their speeds were reversed; Greer became the faster, and in each of the seven remaining laps he cut down the lead of the Belfast man and entered the last lap 22 secs. in arrears. He recovered 21 secs. in the final circuit, to be beaten by a second with the fastest lap of the race—64.6 m.p.h.—to his credit.

It would add verisimilitude to the story of the race if one could say that Greer made a great effort in the last lap. As a fact, he did not. He was just out for a "glorious blind," had nothing in the way of pit organisation to advise him as to his position, and did not know where he was in the race. Owing to the absence of any riders from Dublin, the field was smaller than usual, 17 of the 19 entrants competing. Ten of them finished, but a time space of over 22 minutes covered them. T. Graham, Belfast (Rudge), made the fastest lap in the 500 c.c. class at 58.95 m.p.h., but did not finish, and M. F. McSorley, Omagh (Rudge), was the fastest rider of a 250 c.c. machine, lapping at 62.5 m.p.h. Placings:—

| | H'cap time. | Speed |
|---|---|---|
| | h. m. s. | m.p.h. |
| 1—R. N. Hoey, Belfast, 348 Norton, 10 mins. | 1 31 4 | 62.34 |
| 2—F. W. U. Greer, Cookstown, 348 Norton, 10 mins. | 1 31 5 | 62.32 |
| 3—R. J. Gray, Tempo, 349 Rudge, 12 mins. | 1 31 50 | 60.67 |
| 4—M. F. McSorley, Omagh, 249 Rudge, 9 mins. | 1 32 57 | 61.80 |
| 5—J. Morton, Portadown, 349 Rudge, 18 mins. | 1 34 57 | 55.78 |
| 6—T. Bartlett, Belfast, 246 O.E.C., 24 mins. | 1 35 59 | 52.51 |
| 7—R. A. Patrick, Cookstown, 348 Norton, 20 mins. | 1 40 49 | 52.14 |
| 8—W. N. McWilliams, Belfast, 499 Excelsior, 17 mins. | 1 43 57 | 54.97 |
| 9—G. Andrews, Belfast, 246 O.E.C., 15 mins. | 1 44 55 | 52.54 |
| 10—J. E. Little, Belfast, 246 Excelsior, 12 mins. | 1 53 20 | 50.27 |

## "A POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT"

### LABOUR M.P. AND T.T. CAR RACE

Speaking on the Motor Vehicles (International T.T. Race) Bill, in the Northern House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Beattie (Lab.) said that the contribution which they made each year towards this race was not bringing the good results they expected. Not one of the motor manufacturers for whom they provided the finest racing track in the world had thought it worth while to establish a motor factory in Belfast. He also objected to the R.A.C. making the race a political advertisement for a certain section in the North. These people were dined and wined, and given free seats in the grand stands.

The second reading was passed.

## DRUNK IN MOTOR CAR

### DONEGAL MAN SENTENCED

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*LIFFORD, Wednesday.*

At Lifford District Court to-day there were five summonses against a young married man, Redmond McGarrigle, Lifford, arising out of the removal of a car owned by Mr. Archie McKinley, Drumbuoy, Lifford. The summonses were in respect of lights, licence, causing obstruction, driving while drunk, and taking the car without the owner's consent.

When it was mentioned that two suspended sentences had been imposed on the defendant in the past, the Justice said that he would send him to Sligo Jail for three months. He had to consider the decent, law-abiding, respectable citizens, and when a blackguard came before him for the third time it was time the law took a very stern view of his conduct.

Two three months' sentences, to run concurrently, were imposed on the charges of driving while drunk and taking the car without consent, and the remaining three charges dealt with under the Probation Act.

FOR YOUR CHILD

What Is Your Child's Health Worth to You?

When it comes to choosing medicine for your child, nothing but the best is good enough. A child's health is priceless and a wise mother will not dream of taking chances—she will never gamble with 'cheap' untried preparations.

And so when her child suffers from one of those inevitable stomach 'upsets' she turns in complete confidence to 'Milk of Magnesia.'

Doctors the world over prescribe 'Milk of Magnesia' for children's stomach ailments and to keep the bowels regular. It is wonderfully effective yet entirely harmless even to the youngest babe. Next time your child is out of sorts, listless, has stomach-ache, colic or constipation, give 'Milk of Magnesia.' You will be delighted with the quick comfort it gives; sweetening the sour stomach and relieving the bowels.

Always remember it is absolutely safe and there is nothing 'just as good.'

1/3 *per bottle.* 2/6 *treble size.*
Also 'MILK OF MAGNESIA' brand TABLETS. Mint flavoured. Children take them eagerly. 1/- per box—also family size bottle 2/-; of all chemists.

'MILK OF MAGNESIA'

*'Milk of Magnesia' is the trade mark of Phillips' preparation of Magnesia*

## CORK HARBOUR BOARD FINANCES

### ECONOMY COMMITTEE APPOINTED

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*CORK, Wednesday.*

Cork Harbour Board, Mr. J. C. Rohan presiding, to-day discussed the constitution of the Special Economy Committee, which is to examine the means whereby the Board might meet the deficiency of revenue of £3,146 in the first four months of the current year.

The resolution recommended by Monday's Committee meeting in the following terms was adopted:—

"That a Committee be set up more equitably to distribute the burden of retrenchment over wage-earners and salaried officials of the Board, and until the findings of this Committee be accepted that no action be taken by the Board."

The Board selected a Committee of five members, and it was arranged that the first meeting of the Committee would take place on Friday.

"Abyssinia will yield neither to intimidation nor to threats of violence," says a memorandum handed to the League yesterday by the Abyssinian Government.

# IRISH DEBUTANTES : IRISH ARCHITECTS' GOLFING SOCIETY

IRISH DEBUTANTES—Miss Clodagh and Miss Patricia Kennedy, daughters of Mrs. Kennedy, Bishopscourt, Straffan, Co. Kildare, who were presented at the first Court of the Jubilee season at Buckingham Palace.

"THE SACRED THIRST"—With gold at its present "boom" prices, all the old "diggers" who have spent their lives seeking the precious mineral are again busy in those Australian townships which sprang up where fortunes once were made. The above picture was taken on the outskirts of Bendigo.

MAKING FRIENDS—A charming picture of Major Sir Nevile Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., Ulster King-of-Arms, taken at the Children's Sunshine Home, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin, during his visit yesterday to attend the annual general meeting.

ARCHITECTS AT PLAY—Some of the members of the Architects' Golfing Society of Ireland who took part in the Society's recent annual trophy competition at the Grange Golf Club, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin. Included in the group are Mr. C. Higginbotham (winner of the trophy); Mr. C. A. Harrington (runner-up), Mr. T. F. Strahan (best nett, Class 2), Mr. G. P. Sheridan, Mr. J. M. Mitchell (captain) and Mr. F. Hayes (hon. treasurer).

WEDDING GARMENTS—Wedding groups in Eastern Czechoslovakia, where the peasants still wear their colourful national costumes. The women vie with one another in the richness of the embroidery, and the laundering of the linen blouses is also a matter of great pride.

VICOMTE CHARLES TERLINDEN (right), Professor of History at Louvaine University, who lectured on Belgian history in the Graduates' Memorial Hall, Dublin University, yesterday, photographed with Monsieur Maurice Goor, Belgian Consul-General, and the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

MISS D. FRENCH'S 9-ton cruiser ketch Embla photographed before her launching from a local yard in Ringsend, Co. Dublin, in preparation for the yachting season. The vessel is now moored in Dun Laoghaire Harbour.

DO YOU EVER GET 'UNACCOUNTABLY TIRED'?

When you wake up in the mornings tired and listless, the cause is nearly always "Night-Starvation." Even while you sleep, your body is burning up energy. Unless this is replaced as it is used, you wake tired and unrefreshed.

Horlick's regularly at bed-time guards against "Night Starvation," by replacing the burnt up energy while you sleep. Horlick's is economical, too—the milk is in it, add water only. Prices from 2/3d. in the Irish Free State. Also the Horlick's Mixer, 6d. and 1/-.

HORLICK'S GUARDS AGAINST NIGHT-STARVATION

This means you sleep soundly, wake refreshed, and have extra energy all day


## GOOD PRICES FOR FURNITURE

Yesterday at No. 139 Leinster road, Rathmines, Messrs. Battersby and Co., auctioneers, held a very successful sale of the furniture and effects of the residence, when there was a very crowded attendance of buyers, and good prices were realised for the different lots sold. Among the more important prices were:—Inlaid rosewood china cabinet, 14 guineas; 7-piece inlaid mahogany drawingroom suite, 13½ guineas; Louis-style china cabinet, 8 guineas; inlaid mahogany display cabinet, 6½ guineas; 8-piece Hepplewhite-style diningroom suite, 25 guineas; walnut sideboard, 7½ guineas; small inlaid occasional table, 3 guineas; Wilton carpet, 8 guineas, while other lots fetched equally good prices.

The pictures of the Misses Kennedy appearing in this page are by Kay Vaughan.

## UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

A meeting of the University Philosophical Society will be held in the Graduates' Memorial Building, Trinity College, this evening, when Mr. R. D. Macrory will read a paper on "The Victorian Novelists." The speakers will include the Hon. Secretary (Mr. C. A. Herbert), Mr. J. Watson, Sch., and Mr. C. M. McKee. The chair will be taken by the President of the Society at 8 o'clock. This meeting is open to the public.

The U.S. Navy Department has issued its official report on the disaster to the Macon, the biggest airship in the world, which crashed in the Pacific on February 12th. The Department is unable to determine whether a gust of wind or a structural defect was responsible, and exonerates the crew.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GOSSIP FROM THE COURSE

# FELICITATION'S BEST

## R. Perryman Rides Four Winners and a Third

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

*YORK, Wednesday Night.*

THE AGA KHAN'S Felicitation was an easy winner of the Yorkshire Cup this afternoon by two lengths, and the same from Jesmond Dene and Lucky Patch, with the favourite, Cecil, last of all, in company with the moderate Captain Courageous.

This was a most excellent performance and fully in keeping with the best form of the Gold Cup winner. Even though Windsor Lad has gone and Tai Yang is uncertain on his pins we can still have a five one to put into the field against Brantome when he comes to Ascot, and Felicitation, at the top of his form, as he was this afternoon, will make anything on four legs that could oppose him go.

It is not often that we see a horse with 9st. 7lb. in a race over two miles be always either second or first, and then win as easily as this son of Colorado did here.

Weston on Cecil began with aggressive tactics, for he settled down to make strong running on Sir Abe Bailey's colt. Felicitation can play at that game, too, so Fox lay up with the leader on him, and hung on to him round the back stretch, while the rest of the field was extending its tail.

### Lasted the Longer

Felicitation went just as fast as Cecil and lasted the longer, for he had the latter cooked to a nice brown shade when Weston, with six furlongs to go, lost not only the first place, but every place. Cecil was done with and went right back last in the straight.

There was really no race after they turned into the straight. One by one they tried to move up and go with the Aga Khan's horse, but they dropped back as quickly as they came there.

The real race was for second between the others, and Jesmond Dene, who had been last for a long way and had a lot of ground to make up in the straight, beat them well, and prevented Frank Butters's stable from taking second money as well as first.

Enfield, who could not go the pace in the early stages and was last for a time, was making up ground well in the last quarter of a mile, and finished behind the third along with Patriot King.

Altogether, it was a grand show on the part of the Gold Cup winner, and one that delighted the big crowd that came. The going I may mention was a good deal firmer than it had been yesterday, but this makes no difference to Felicitation.

### Distance Too Short

I cannot understand now how the Aga Khan's horse came to make such a poor show against Tai Yang at Newmarket, but the distance there was a mile-and-a-half. Probably it was too short for him, but he could have won at a mile-and-a-half to-day as easily as he did at two miles.

One jockey has reason to remember to-day. This is Perryman, who was a little out of luck yesterday in not winning on Arctic Light, but rode four winners this afternoon the first three and the last.

His first was Tamarix, a Colorado gelding, trained by Gerald Armstrong, who ran away with the Ainsty Selling Plate, in which he finished four lengths ahead of Shieve Donard. The third, three lengths away, was Summary, who was the mount of Joe Canty, and had odds laid on her. The winner was bid up to 800 guineas before being retained in the Middleham stable.

### A Powerful Finish

Then Perryman rode a powerful finish to win the Micklegate Handicap on Mr. Oliver Watney's Irish-bred gelding Valkyrie, by Vendetta. It was only by a short head that he got the better of Shalfleet, after the latter had flinched a little, as if the ground were firmer than he likes it.

Valkyrie is six years old, and the gelding who won the Portland Handicap at Doncaster a few years ago keeps his form well. So, too, does Greenore, for under 9st. 7lb. he finished right up with the placed horses, of whom the third was Anaglypta. In all, Greenore was not beaten more than two lengths behind the winner.

For the stable of his father-in-law, H. Beedle, Perryman won the Knavesmire Maiden Plate on the colt by Bold Archer, out of French Kiss, who started favourite, and, after the Glen Dhu colt had dropped out, won comfortably by a length and a half and two lengths from Will of Wales and Grimage.

### Cyrus Wins Again

Perryman's fourth and last winner of the afternoon was Mrs. Esmond Harmsworth's Cyrus, a son of Abbots Trace, who came from behind in the Hambleton Plate and beat the dead-heaters, Solar Bear and The Dentist, each of whom was receiving a stone. Cyrus had been a winner in the first week of the season at Liverpool.

Apart from Felicitation, the best winner of the day was Miss Paget's colt by the Derby winner, Blenheim, out of Bossover, a mare by The Boss out of Salisbury's dam that used to be plating, but was then translated to the Sledmere stud, where she bred this colt, who made 3,000 guineas at Doncaster. He is a beautiful chestnut, very truly made, and possesses, I think, considerable racing merit. His was an easy win by a length and a half from Allensford in the Scarborough Stakes. We shall be looking for this colt at Ascot, for I think he is well up to that class.

### Selections

The Great Northern Handicap is the chief race to-morrow, and, although Frank Butters's pair, Alishaw and Achtenan, who were near the first class last season, run, I do not think that either will beat BRIGHT BIRD, to whom the chief danger may come from his own stable-companion, Short Run.

The Sledmere Plate may go to BLUE GIRL, and I take OBLITERATED to win the Home-bred Plate.

At Salisbury the Salisbury Foal Stakes may be won by THRUSTAWAY.

NEVERTHELESS may win the Wiltshire Plate, and MONICO the Stewards' Plate.

GALTES MORE.

*LIMERICK—YESTERDAY.*

# MADDENSTOWN AGAIN

## *Irish Fun Gains Her Seventh Successive Victory*

THAT racing retains its popularity in County Limerick was made very evident by the patronage accorded the first day's sport at Greenpark yesterday, and, with a continuance of the fine weather, it is safe to predict an increased attendance to-day, which is the half-holiday in the district.

The useful mare, Irish Fun, added yet another victory to her already big number of successes by winning the valuable Limerick Hurdle Race. Her task was, in fact, one of the easiest she has had, as, though making her own running, she had all the others well beaten half a mile from the winning post. Bachelor's Lane put up the strongest opposition, but was outstayed by Mr. T. McDonagh's mare, whose seventh successive win this was.

Mr. J. J. Parkinson earlier in the day had saddled another winner in Roman Citizen, who won the Shannon Hurdle in easy style, and both animals were ridden by the stable jockey, H. Holmes. Thus on two successive days Maddenstown Lodge brought off a double event.

### FAIRY WINGS FAILS

Fairy Wings was confidently expected to win the Greenpark Steeplechase, but the daughter of Stornoway jumped so badly in the early stages that she took a lot out of herself, and, though she joined the leaders a mile from home, she was unable to sustain the effort and was well beaten by Snipe Lodge and The Old Campaigner.

Snipe Lodge, who was the outsider of a party of five, actually won with a fair bit in hand. Reiska was considered to be the best of the moderate lot in opposition for the Southern Plate, and in the hands of the successful amateur rider, Mr. T. V. Ryan, she duly justified the confidence reposed in her by scoring in ready style from Herod's Fancy.

There was an exciting finish for the May Plate between Antipas and Molino, the former, after apparently having had the worst of it at the wide bend, putting in a strong finishing effort to win by three-parts of a length. Quirke rode a well-calculated race on the winner, who is trained by Mr. R. More O'Ferrall. The odds laid on Newtownmountkennedy for the Stand Steeplechase were never left in doubt, and he readily conceded the weight to Anner Valley. Details :—

2.30—**SHANNON PLATE** of 50 sovs. Second 3 sovs. A handicap hurdle race. 1¼m.

Mr. J. J. Parkinson's br. g. ROMAN CITIZEN, by Romus—Blue Girdle, 6, 10-10 H. Holmes 1
Mrs. J. J. Ryan's ONTARIO, 6, 11-10 Mr. M. J. Mitchell 2
Mrs. T. Nunan's STORNAMOND, 6, 10-4 McCarthy 3
Miss L. Delmege's Lapwing, a, 10-11 ..J. Gibbs 0
Mrs. J. McEvoy's Proud Betty, 5, 9-9 J. Farrissey 0

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting—Evens ROMAN CITIZEN, 5 to 2 agst. Ontario, 5 to 1 Lapwing, 10 to 1 each Proud Betty and Stornamond.

**Tote (2/-)**—Win, 5/-; places, 3/-, 4/-.

Proud Betty stood still when the tapes went up, and took no part in the race. Ontario made play from Stornamond, Roman Citizen, and Lapwing to the straight, where Roman Citizen took command, and won easily by three lengths; a head.

3.0—**GREENPARK PLATE** of 50 sovs. Second 3 sovs. A handicap steeplechase. 2 m. and about 200 yds.

Mr. J. P. Hogan's b. g. SNIPE LODGE, by Seventy-Five—Cyllavista, a, 10-9 Mr. J. P. Hogan 1
Mr. Jas. O'Brien's THE OLD CAMPAIGNER, a, 9-12 .....M. Regan 2
Miss L. Delmege's FAIRY WINGS, a, 10-6 J. Gibbs 3
Mr. D. P. O'Brien's Distillery, a, 9-7 (car. 9-8) Mr. T. V. Ryan 0

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting—5 to 4 on Fairy Wings, 4 to 1 each agst. The Old Campaigner and Distillery, 5 to 1 SNIPE LODGE.

**Tote (2/-)**—Win, 17/-. Special place money refunded.

The Old Campaigner led from Distillery, Snipe Lodge and Fairy Wings until three-quarters of a mile from home, when Snipe Lodge took the lead, and came on to win by one and a half lengths; three lengths.

3.45—**LIMERICK HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs. Second 30 sovs., third 20 sovs. Weight for age, etc. 1¼m.

Mr. Martin McDonnell's br. f. IRISH FUN, by Irish Battle—Acelida, 5, 11-13 H. Holmes 1
Mr. E. T. O'Meara's BACHELOR'S LANE, 6, 11-12 .....L. Keating 2
Mr. A. P. Harris's AHANESK, 5, 10-13 T. Regan 3
Major W. Perry's Knightly, 5, 11-7 (car. 11-6) Mr. Delmege 0
Miss A. Ryan's The Sweep, 5, 10-12 A. Thompson 0
Mr B. Shiel Walshe's Half Price, 5, 10-12 Mr. T. V. Ryan 0
Mr. P. A. Kirby's Golden Island, 5, 10-7 Mr. M. J. Mitchell 0
Mr. W. Ashe's Wrangoo, 4, 10-12 .....P. Conlon 0

(Winner trained by J. J. Parkinson.)

Betting—2 to 1 on IRISH FUN, 9 to 2 agst. Ahanesk, 10 to 1 each Knightly and Bachelor's Lane, 33 to 1 any other.

**Tote (2/-)**—Win, 3/-; places, 2/6, 2/6, 2/6.

Irish Fun went on from Ahanesk, Bachelor Lane, Tommy Mac, The Sweep, Knightly and Half-Price, and there was little change until three-quarters of a mile from home, where Tommy Mac fell. Irish Fun, drawing away from Bachelor Lane and Ahanesk, won easily by ten lengths; a length and a half. Knightly was fourth, Half Price fifth, and Golden Island sixth.

4.15—**SOUTHERN PLATE** of 50 sovs. Second 3 sovs. A weight-for-age flat race. 2 m.

Mr. E. Guiry's br. f. REISKA, by Prester John—Flotilla, 4, 8-13 .....Mr. T. V. Ryan 1
Mr. P. Walsh's HEROD'S FANCY, 5, 11-12 Mr. H. de Bromhead 2
Mr. R. Quinlan's KILCASH LADY, 5, 11-7 Mr. P. Sleator 3
Miss K. A. Herbert's The Oogler, a, 11-12 Major Scott 0
Mrs. R. O'Kelly's Kilpeacon, 6, 11-12 Mr. J. Foley 0
Miss F. Cronin's Musical Holiday, 5, 11-7 Mr. H. Delmege 0
Mrs. J. Bennett's Brilliant Prospect, 4, 11-3 Mr. J. J. Power 0
Mr. M. Mitchell's Paddy Punch, 4, 11-0 Mr. M. J. Mitchell 0
Mrs. Jas. O'Brien's Coolbawn, 4, 11-0 Mr. J. P. Hogan 0

(Winner trained by R. J. O'Ryan.)

Betting— 5 to 2 agst. REISKA, 4 to 1 each Herod's Fancy and Musical Holiday, 5 to 1 Kilcash Lady, 6 to 1 The Oogler, 8 to 1 Coolbawn, 20 to 1 any other.

**Tote (2/-)**—Win, 6/6; places, 2/6, 3/-, 7/-.

Reiska went on from Herod's Fancy, Brilliant Prospect, Coolbawn, Kilcash Lady, Kilpeacon and Musical Holiday, and, resisting the challenge of Herod's Fancy, Reiska won by two and a half lengths; two lengths. Kilpeacon was fourth, Paddy Punch fifth, The Oogler sixth, Coolbawn seventh, and Musical Holiday next.

4.45—**MAY PLATE** of 50 sovs. Second 3 sovs. A handicap flat race. 2 m.

Mr. B. J. Hilliard's ch. c. ANTIPAS, by Soldennis —Herod's Joy, 4, 11-12 .....E. Quirke 1
Mr. J. J. Sullivan's MOLINO, 4, 10-13 Mr. E. Parkinson 2
Mr. S. J. Clifford's CITRONA, a, 11-6 Mr. J. H. de Bromhead 3
Mr. R. J. Power's Mozambique, a, 12-0 ...Owner 0
Mr. F. W. Wise's Toliena, 4, 10-3 .....Owner 0
Sir E. Gough's Double Shadow, a, 10-0 ...Owner 0

(Winner trained by R. More O'Ferrall.)

Betting—6 to 4 agst. ANTIPAS, 2 to 1 Molino, 6 to 1 each Citrona and Toliena, 20 to 1 Double Shadow.

**Tote (2/-)**—Win, 3/6; places, 2/6, 3/-.

Mozambique made the running from Double Shadow, Citrona, and Molino, with Toliena last, until three-quarters of a mile from home, when Antipas and Molino came away together, Antipas winning by three-quarters of a length; three lengths. Double Shadow was fourth.

5.15—**STAND PLATE** of 50 sovs. Second 3 sovs. An open weight-for-age steeplechase. 3 m.

Mr. R. S. Valentine's b. g. NEWTOWNMOUNT-KENNEDY, by Longtown—Outwit, a, 12-5 Mr. T. Regan 1
Mrs. W. Carroll's ANNER VALLEY, 5, 10-8 R. McCarthy 2
Mr. J. J. Power's RATH GOILIN, a, 10-10 Mr. H. Harty's Lumen, 5, 10-8 .....P. Conlon 0

(Winner trained by W. Ashe.)

Betting—4 to 1 on NEWTOWNMOUNT-KENNEDY, 6 to 1 agst. Anner Valley, 10 to 1 each Rath Goilin and Lumen.

**Tote (2/-)**—Win, 3/6; special place, 4/6.

Newtownmountkennedy settled down from Lumen, Anner Valley, and Rath Goilin, and, making all the running, won by three lengths; twenty lengths.

**TOTE DOUBLE** (5/- stake)—Irish Fun and Reiska—Dividend £2 6/-; 19 winning units; pool £48. Day's pool, £445.

# BOBSLEIGH SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

## HOPEFUL REPORT FROM NEWMARKET

There was slightly better news yesterday concerning the second favourite for the Derby, Bobsleigh, who went amiss following a spin on Monday last. Although Lord Derby's colt was again on the easy list, his trainer, C. Leader, states that he was improving. "If this is maintained," he added, "Bobsleigh may be all right again to-morrow. Bobsleigh's action when walking is sound, but he is not quite himself when he trots."

The colt was given walking and trotting exercise yesterday.

There will be a special call-over of the card at the Victoria Club, London, this evening, but betting is expected to be very light. There was some betting for hedging purposes between bookmakers at the Victoria Club yesterday, when £500 to £100 was laid against Bobsleigh, and again offered. Bahram was backed at £100 to £80. These odds were again asked for, but were not obtainable.

Bahram, who will start an odds-on favourite unless Bobsleigh goes to the post in a condition to do himself justice, continues to please in his preparation. Yesterday he was stripped and galloped over a mile and a half with Umidwar, Shahali and Antar II. Frank Butters stated yesterday that no decision will be made for a few days as to which other horses beside Bahram will represent the Aga Khan in the Derby.

# *YORK PROGRAMME*

**2.0**—**DRINGHOUSES SELLING SWEEPSTAKES**, with 200 sovs. added. For two-year-olds. 5f. (two-year-olds. 5f.)

| | st. lb. |
|---|---|
| STEALAWAY (Mrs. E. Smith) ...R.-Rochfort | 9 0 |
| PASSING FAIR (Lt.-Col. Carruthers) R. J. Colling | 9 0 |
| MONSALDALE (Mr. Downing) .....Vasey | 9 0 |
| ROCHDALE (Maj. T. E. Jessop) H. Hartigan | 9 0 |
| PAINTED VEIL (Duke of Norfolk) ...Gilpin | 9 0 |
| FLAMBE C. (M. E. de St. Alary) .....Gilpin | 9 0 |
| POITRELLA (Mr. J. Bisgood) .....Bisgood | 8 11 |
| BINT ANATH (Mr. Collins) .....Easterby | 8 11 |
| KATIE F. (Mr. S. H. Darling) ...S. Darling | 8 11 |
| SILVONAH F. (Sir T. Dixon) ...M. Peacock | 8 11 |
| PERLE D'OR F. (Capt. Fielden) G. Armstrong | 8 11 |
| BACHELOR'S GOWN (Mr. Foster) Briscoe | 8 11 |
| GRECOLAS (Mr. G. R. C. Foster) ...Briscoe | 8 11 |
| BUDAPEST (Lord Milton) .....Easterby | 8 11 |

**Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast. Betting**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 142 | STEALAWAY .....P. Beasley | 10/1 |
| 001 | ROCHDALE .....J. Canty | 4/1 |
| 00 | FLAMBE C. .....C. Smirke | 10/1 |
| 43 | POITRELLA .....J. Marshall | 6/1 |
| 01 | SILVONAH F. .....W. Nevett | 9/4 |
| 02 | GRECOLASS .....W. Beasley | 11/4 |
| 0 | BUDAPEST .....H. Gunn | 10/1 |
| 0 | MONSALDALE .....— | 10/1 |

**2.30**—**GRAVEN HANDICAP PLATE** of 500 sovs. For three-year-olds only. 1 m.

| | st. lb. |
|---|---|
| ROSECRAG (Mr. E. Esmond) .....J. Jarvis | 8 7 |
| SKILLIGALEE (Mr. F. Ellison) .....Elsey | 8 1 |
| FARTUCH (Duke of Norfolk) .....Gilpin | 8 0 |
| MAID OF AFRICA (Mr. D. B. Joel) ...Earl | 8 0 |
| WONSTON (Mr. V. Thompson) F. Hartigan | 8 0 |
| CARTOLINA (Mr. J. de Rothschild) F. Pratt | 7 10 |
| BUHARDO (Lady Joicey) .....Elsey | 7 10 |
| LIGHT MUSIC (Lady Yule) .....J. Cannon | 7 8 |
| POPCORN (Sir G. Bullough) .....J. Jarvis | 7 7 |
| FAWSLEY (Mr. R. Tree) .....B.-Rochfort | 7 6 |
| LEGER DAY (Lady Derby) .....C. Leader | 7 6 |
| BRECKNOCK (Sir F. Towle) ...S. Darling | 7 2 |
| FOCUS (Mr. L. Dugdale) .....M. Peacock | 7 2 |
| ROSWAY (Capt. S. R. Lord) R. J. Colling | 6 13 |
| MILTONIC (Mr. T.-Smith) ... Templeman | 6 9 |

**Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast. Betting**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 010 | SKILLIGALEE .....D. McGuigan | 100/8 |
| 001 | FARTUCH .....W. Rickaby | 7/1 |
| 103 | WONSTON .....J. Sirett | 5/1 |
| 424 | CARTOLINA .....— Fox | 9/2 |
| 320 | BUHARDO .....E. Smith | 3/1 |
| 000 | LIGHT MUSIC .....W. Christie | 100/6 |
| 010 | FAWSLEY .....Doyle | 10/1 |
| 000 | LEGER DAY .....Harry Foster | 10/1 |
| 000 | BRECKNOCK .....A. Richardson | 100/6 |
| 000 | FOCUS .....J. Dines | 100/8 |
| 000 | ROSWAY .....P. Evans | 100/6 |
| 402 | MILTONIC .....Humphrey Foster | 7/2 |

**3.0**—**SLEDMERE PLATE** of 1,000 sovs. Three-year-olds. 1¼ m.

| | st. lb. |
|---|---|
| SANS PRIDE (Mr. J. F. Rank) .....Evans | 8 13 |
| SQUASHED (Lord Stanley) .....C. Leader | 8 13 |
| FIRST SON (Mrs. C. Evans) .....Allden | 8 13 |
| COURT MARTIAL (Lord Allendale) ...Elsey | 8 5 |
| FORELOCK (Mr. H. S. Watson) ... Westlake | 8 5 |
| PAPYRETTE (Mr. H. J. Simms) .....Digby | 8 2 |
| WINTER WORKER (Mr. E. Hyslop Bell) G. Armstrong | 7 12 |
| WYCHWOOD (Mr. Jack Bell) ..... Elsey | 7 12 |
| PICCADILLY (Lord Harewood) ...W. Arnull | 7 12 |
| CONSPIRATOR (Lady Ludlow) ..... O. Bell | 7 12 |
| CORRABUL (Lord Portal) ... M. Hartigan | 7 12 |
| CARLEY HILL (Mr. V. T. Thompson) F. Hartigan | 7 12 |
| TOPLIFT (Lady Wentworth) ... H. Leader | 7 12 |
| SILVER PAPER (Capt. S. Riley Lord) F. Armstrong | 7 9 |
| GAME CHICKEN (Major C. Behrens) Elsey | 7 9 |
| RICHMOND (Lord Durham) .....Fk. Butters | 7 9 |

**Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast. Betting**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 202 | BRIGHT BIRD .....R. Dick | 100/30 |
| 100 | ALISHAH .....S. Donoghue | 10/1 |
| 200 | ACHTENAN .....R. Perryman | 10/1 |
| 001 | DISARMAMENT .....H. Wragg | 9/2 |
| 240 | ROUMELI .....J. Sirett | 100/6 |
| 000 | EASTER RUSH .....E. Smith | 100/6 |
| 000 | SPADE .....W. Rickaby | 7/1 |
| 401 | THE OLD PRETENDER ..... — | 8/1 |
| 220 | SIMONSIDE .....J. Dines | 8/1 |
| 100 | WINSOME PRINCE ..... — | 100/6 |
| 400 | WATERTIGHT ....Humphrey Foster | 8/1 |
| 100 | LATOI .....A. Richardson | 100/6 |
| 020 | ANIMOSITY ..... — | 100/6 |

**4.5**—**VOLTIGEUR HANDICAP PLATE** of 500 sovs. 6f. Age. st. lb.

UNLIKELY (Baron F. de Tuyll) F. Hartigan a 9 0
FLEETFOOT (Mrs. W. Raphael) Cundell 4 8 12
FARMER GILES (Mr. G. Henderson) Hammett 4 8 8
FELTON (Sir H. Owen) .....O. Bell 4 8 5
CIRCULAR SAW (Mr. Thompson) M. Peacock 5 8 5
OVER COAT (Mr. H. L. Selby) ...Russell 4 8 2
WINDOLITE (Mr. F. Ellison) .....Elsey 5 8 1
GOLDEN BOW (Mr. P. Nunneley) Nunneley 4 8 1
AULD REEKIE (Mr. A. Boazman) M. Peacock 3 7 13
BLANDING (Miss D. Paget) .....Snow 4 7 13
GORDIUS (Lt.-Col. Hodge) .....Persse 4 7 13
BLUE BROCADE (Mr. R. Dand) Easterby 5 7 9
WOODHOUSE (Mr. J. T. Downing) Vasey 4 7 5
ALDER ROSE (Mrs. G. Peck).....Bazley 4 7 2

**Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast. Betting**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 043 | UNLIKELY .....J. Sirett | 2/1 |
| 001 | FLEETFOOT .....R. Perryman | 8/1 |
| 110 | FARMER GILES .....J. Caldwell | 8/1 |
| 200 | FELTON .....H. Wragg | 100/8 |
| 201 | CIRCULAR SAW or .....W. Nevett | 6/1 |
| 310 | AULD REEKIE .....W. Nevett | 6/1 |
| 400 | OVER COAT .....— Fox | 4/1 |
| 110 | WINDOLITE .....D. McGuigan | 100/7 |
| 000 | GORDIUS .....S. Donoghue | 100/7 |
| 005 | BLUE BROCADE .....J. Dines | 11/2 |
| 040 | WOODHOUSE .....E. Smith | 100/7 |
| 022 | ALDER ROSE .....J. Dyson | 100/7 |

**4.35**—**HOME-BRED PLATE** of 200 sovs. For two-year-olds. 5f. (two-year-olds. 5f.)

| | st. lb. |
|---|---|
| OBLITERATED (Mr. Smith) .....M. Peacock | 8 12 |
| RAVENFIELD (Mr. T. B. Rosvile) ...Elsey | 8 7 |
| HENLEY C. (Sir W. Cooke) .....Rickards | 8 7 |
| COFFEE COOLER (Mr. Dennis) .....Digby | 8 7 |
| TINTOWN (Mr. N. C. Ellis) .....T. Green | 8 7 |
| ANCIENT WARRIOR (Sir K. Fraser) Fraser | 8 7 |
| STEADY TRADE (Major Hollilday) T. Green | 8 7 |
| STAINES (Mr. G. Peck) .....G. Sadler | 8 7 |
| TAGE F. (Lord Beatty) .....Beatty | 8 4 |
| ATREUS (Maj. C. Behrens) .....Elsey | 8 4 |
| SWINFEN F. (Sir W. Cooke) .....Rickards | 8 4 |
| THE REEVE (Mr. F. W. Dennis) .....Digby | 8 4 |
| CARMAGNA (Lord Grimthorpe) ...Bazley | 8 4 |
| CLANGINA (Mr. Harewood) ...W. Jarvis | 8 4 |
| ALMA MATER (Lord Harewood) ...W. Jarvis | 8 4 |
| COMPENSATION G (Capt. C. C. Herbert) T. E. Leader | 8 4 |
| REGIONAL (Mr. J. Jarvis) .....J. Jarvis | 8 4 |
| HERODIAN (Duke of Portland) .....Elsey | 8 4 |
| GLORIANA (Mr. Peter Ralli) ...G. Sadler | 8 4 |
| BRUME (Mr. G. D. Smith) .....Lambton | 8 4 |
| LUCY GLITTERS (Mr. J. C. Spivey) ...T. Green | 8 4 |
| SHEPHERDESS F. (Mr. S. A. Taylor) T. E. Leader | 8 4 |
| GRAB (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ...F. Hartigan | 8 4 |
| WINACRE (Capt. A. Wills) .....Fred Butters | 8 4 |
| ROYAL PIPPIN (Capt. A. Wills) ... Elsey | 8 4 |
| EMBARRASSED (Lord Wyfold) ..... Persse | 8 4 |

**Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast. Betting**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | OBLITERATED .....Nevett | 13/8 |
| 002 | COFFEE COOLER .....R. Dick | 4/1 |
| | STEADY TRADE .....H. Wragg | 100/8 |
| 040 | ANGLYPTA FILLY .....— | 100/8 |
| 00 | ATREUS .....D. McGuigan | 6/1 |
| | HERODIAN .....W. Bullock | 100/8 |
| | GRAB .....J. Sirett | 6/1 |
| | ROYAL PIPPIN .....P. Fox | 100/8 |
| | EMBARRASSED .....S. Donoghue | 100/8 |

**4.0**—**STEWARDS' PLATE**, a welter handicap of 200 sovs. 1¼ m. Age st. lb.

ANTAR II. (Prince Aly Khan) Fk. Butters 4 12 13
ST. OSWALD (Mr. J. Baillie) D. Waugh a 12 12
AMORETTO (Mr. T. B. Ellis) W. Payne 4 12 0
OUR HOPE (Mr. R. Gubbins) Gubbins 6 11 12
MONICO (Ld. Carnarvon) ...R. Dawson 3 11 9
ROEBUCK (Mr. Barclay) Fred Butters a 11 6
DUNCANSBAY (Ld. Nunburnholme) Persse 6 11 6
FEUD (Mr. G. N. Bennett) G. Bennett 6 11 4
SCARDROY (Capt. Montagu) ...Cottrill a 11 3
TRIMBLE (Mr. S. McGregor) Gubbins 4 11 0
OUTRIDER (Mr. W. Andrews) Andrews 5 11 0
LOCH AFFARIC (Mrs. Wilkinson) W. Nightingall 4 10 12
MESTRE (Mr. G. Lambton) ...Lambton 4 10 10
TAOS (Mr. F. G. Pease) .....Pease a 10 9
TAFFETA (Mr. H. Blagrave) Blagrave 4 10 9
SOME CATCH (Mr. F. Brown) ...Willett 5 10 8
SHANDYGAFF (Sir M. Wilson) Beatty 3 10 7
REVELRY (Mr. R. Purdon) .....Macnee 4 10 7
DARK DESIRE (Sir A. Morrin) Golightly 3 10 7
PINTON LAD (Mr. W. M. Carrie) Persse 3 10 7
LUSTFUL (Ld. Carnarvon) .....Gwilt 3 10 7
NORMAN KNIGHT (Mr. R. H. Warden) Warden 6 10 7

**Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Betting Forecast.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 000 | ST. OSWALD .....Mr. Baillie | 6/1 |
| 100 | OUR HOPE .....Mr. Payne Gallwey or | 7/2 |
| 200 | THIMBLE .....Mr. Payne Gallwey | 7/2 |
| 030 | ROEBUCK .....Delaney | 10/1 |
| 405 | DUNCANSBAY .....Ld. Nunburnholme | 9/2 |
| 110 | FEUD .....— | 6/1 |
| 022 | TAFFETA .....Mr. Portman | 10/1 |
| 000 | SOME CATCH .....— | 10/1 |
| | LUSTFUL .....Ld. Carnarvon | 5/2 |

**4.30**—**CITY BOWL**, a plate of 150 sovs. 1¼ m. Age st. lb.

TREMANDO (Mr. H. Collins) ....Winter 5 8 9
MAY DAY (C. Bennett) .....G. Bennett 6 8 6
BLIGHTY (Mr. Bevir) .....Beary 5 8 3
GUY FAWKES (Mr. A. F. Ward) L. Ward 4 8 2
FALSE POINT (Mr. F. O. Bexner) W. Nightingall 5 7 13
ROUBLE (Ld Astor) .....Lewson 5 7 13
ARTESIAN (Sir C. Hyde) .....Scobie 5 7 13
LONDON FOG (Maj. F. B. Sneyd) Sneyd 5 7 13
TREFLE NOIR (Mr. G. Hartigan) M. Hartigan 4 7 9
YELLOW PERIL (Mr. G. Hartigan) M. Hartigan 4 7 9
STAFFA (Mrs. F. B. Sneyd) .....Sneyd a 7 5
IMPRINT (Sir Abe Bailey) .....Sirett 4 7 1
PATRIMONY (Maj. Hardwell) .....Delaney 4 7 1
DUNKERY (Ld. Portman) .....P. Beary 4 7 1
ASHE (Mr. R. C. Dawson) ...R. Dawson 3 7 0
TRAPSTER (Capt. Wills) ...Fred Butters 5 6 7
ARTHUR (Mr. D. Fraser) ...J. Beary 5 6 7
ELMSTEAD (Mrs. C. Rich) W. Nightingall 3 6 3
DLASTASE (Mr. D. Pennant) D. Pennant 3 6 0
SAMBUCUS (Mr. T. Smith) ...Templeman 3 6 0

**Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Betting Forecast.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 010 | MAX .....A. Thompson | 8/1 |
| 201 | GUY FAWKES .....— | 10/1 |
| 001 | ROUBLE .....Davis | 5/2 |
| 012 | FALSE POINT .....F. Holmes | 6/4 |
| 000 | ARTESIAN .....A. Cochrane | 10/1 |
| 004 | LONDON FOG .....J. Hullah or | 10/1 |
| 000 | STAFFA .....J. Hullah | 10/1 |
| 043 | IMPRINT .....S. Tabiner | 10/1 |
| 302 | PATRIMONY .....— | 10/1 |
| 0 | DUNKERY .....— | 10/1 |
| 003 | ASHE .....A. Skinner | 6/1 |
| 100 | TRAPSTER .....R. Thompson | 10/1 |
| | DIASTASE .....H. Curtis | 10/1 |

# *SALISBURY PROGRAMME*

**1.45**—**STAND SELLING WELTER HANDICAP** of 150 sovs. 1 m. Age st. lb.

MELICHAR (7lb. ex.) (Mr. A. D. Pennant) .....D. Pennant 5 9 11
MITTAGONG (Mr. T. Rayson) ...Rayson a 9 7
SALFORD (Mrs. de Selincourt) J. Anthony 5 9 6
DON'T CARE (Lady Aylesford) Rayson 5 9 4
JOULE (Mr. A. Cotton) .....G. Wilson 5 9 3
DITCHFORD (Mrs. Pendarves) Pendarves 6 9 2
THE KEEN (Mr. J. Kelly) ....J. Anthony 5 9 1
MIDI (Mr. J. C. Simpson) ...D. Rogers a 8 12
LADY PAMELA (Mr. E. Short) ...Higgs 3 8 12
DONATIA (Mr. H. Powney) Hy. Powney 5 8 11
FOGGY NIGHT (Mr. R. Gore) ....Gore 5 8 9
NORWOOD HILL (Mr. W. Maiden) G. Todd 5 8 8
RHINE MAIDEN (Mr. W. Keen) Hobbs 5 8 8
RICHARD II. (Mr. R. Warner) J. Anthony 4 8 7
SHOTTERY (Mr. G. Hartigan) M. Hartigan 3 8 4
TOP DOG (Mr. V. Smyth) ...V. Smyth 4 8 2
ROI TONDEL (Mr. L. A. Cundell) Cundell 3 8 2
ESCALLONIA (Sir F. Eley) Templeman 3 8 2
ANN MARY (Mrs. Spotiswoode) Macnee 6 7 12
ARDLETHEN (Mr. A. Law) .....Law 4 7 12
TRAGIC VENTURE (Mr. Hobbs) V. Hobbs 3 7 11
RESULT (Miss D. Paget) .....Snow 6 7 8
BUENAMIGO (Lord Inchcape) Barrett 5 7 7

**Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Betting Forecast.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 422 | MITTAGONG .....R. Perryman | 6/1 |
| 040 | JOULE .....M. Hunter | 10/1 |
| 341 | DITCHFORD .....F. Hunter | 3/1 |
| 000 | MIDI .....— | 10/1 |
| 000 | DONATIA .....H. Packham | 10/1 |
| 400 | NORWOOD HILL .....A. Burns | 10/1 |
| 403 | SHOTTERY .....G. Richards | 5/2 |
| 003 | ROI TONDEL .....C. Spares | 6/1 |
| 014 | ANN MARY .....— | 9/2 |
| 030 | TRAGIC VENTURE .....T. Barlham | 10/1 |
| 220 | RESULT .....C. Sones | 10/1 |
| 000 | BUENAMIGO .....A. Moore | 10/1 |

**2.30**—**JUVENILE SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs. 5f. st. lb.

HOLLANDS (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ...Owner 9 0
KIMPTON DOWN (Mr. F. Hartigan) Owner 9 0
FABIAN (Mr. J. Watts) .....F. Pratt 9 0
ARMITAGE (Mr. F. S. Jopling) N. Cannon 8 11
EASTER MOON G. (Mr. A. Cotton) Spittle 8 11
PRESEA (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) .....Cottrill 8 11
DEVIL FLY (Mr. H. S. Gray) ...A. Pennant 8 11
MADEMOISELLE DE VIRIS G. (Mr. H. Gwilt) .....Gwilt 8 11
BRIDLE GOOSE F. (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan) M. Hartigan 8 11
VIGA (Lady Horne) .....Beasley 8 11
LADYHOOD G. (Mr. J. B. Joel) ...C. Peck 8 11
LOVELETTER G. (Mr. H. Lester) G. Todd 8 11
LETTERED PROOF (Lord Lonsdale) Templeman 8 11
COOLING STREAM (Sir C. McLeod) Higgs 8 11
DARK MARIE (Sir A. Morris) ...Golightly 8 11
SERENA (Mrs. C. Owens) .....Thrale 8 11
SAFETY LANE (Mrs. Owens) ....Thrale 8 11
FIVE F. (Mr. J. Pendarves) .....Bowser 8 11
DETRIMENTAL F. (Mr. W. F. Stratton) Spittle 8 11
ELATE (Brigadier H. A. Tomkinson) Cottrill 8 11

**Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Betting Forecast.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 330 | KIMPTON DOWN .....F. Herbert | 4/1 |
| 0 | FABIAN .....G. Bezant | 10/1 |
| 4 | ARMITAGE .....K. Robertson | 10/1 |
| 4 | G. by GOLDEN ORB .....F. Lane | 10/1 |
| | PRESEA .....T. Weston | 10/1 |
| 44 | DEVIL FLY .....— | 5/1 |
| | MADEMOISELLE DE VIRIS G. S. Wragg | 11/4 |
| 00 | BRIDLE GOOSE F. ..... | 10/1 |
| 04 | VIGA .....M. Beary | 10/1 |
| 0 | LADYHOOD G. .....B. Carslake | 10/1 |
| 31 | LOVELETTER G. .....H. Grayson | 6/1 |
| 2 | LETTERED PROOF .....G. Nicoll | 10/1 |
| 00 | COOLING STREAM ..... | 10/1 |
| | DARK MARIE .....K. Gethin | 10/1 |
| 0 | ETIVE F. .....C. Hunter | 10/1 |
| 4 | ELITE .....G. Richards | 7/2 |

C. Richards rides either Bridle Goose or Evil Eye.

**3.0**—**SALISBURY STAKES**, with 100 sovs. added. For

CRICKET

# MORE LOW SCORING

## South Africans Recover Well at Southampton

SHOCK tactics by two amateur fast bowlers delivered shattering blows at South Africa's early batsmen at Southampton yesterday. Then came a great recovery by Nourse and Viljoen. A. E. G. Baring and Lieutenant E. H. Cadogan fired out the first three South African batsmen for 28 runs, but Nourse and Viljoen raised the total by 124 in 110 minutes before Nourse gave first slip a catch. Cutting strongly and driving beautifully, Nourse hit eight fours, and made only one mistake. Viljoen, who scored 50 in two hours, showed ability and power in on-side play.

The South Africans' tail had some very vigorous wags supplied by Dalton and Crisp. Dalton twice hit Baring over the square leg boundary. Crisp, too, who came in after Balaskas and Vincent had been quickly dismissed, also went for the bowling, though not with the skill of Dalton. Dalton, who hit two sixes and four fours in his stay of 95 minutes, played the brightest cricket of the day. He and Crisp added 68 for the ninth wicket at the rate of two a minute. Hampshire scored 27 towards the end of the day, but Moore should have been run out.

### HANTS V. SOUTH AFRICANS

At Southampton. Score:—

SOUTH AFRICANS—First Innings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. F. Wade c Lowndes b Cadogan | 5 | E. L. Dalton c Creese b Boyes | 59 |
| I. J. Siedle l.b.w. b Cadogan | 16 | X. Balaskas l.b.w. b Boyes | 2 |
| E. A. Rowan c Mead b Baring | 1 | C. L. Vincent c M'Corkell b Baring | 9 |
| A. D. Nourse c Mead b Lowndes | 75 | R. J. Crisp run out | 45 |
| K. G. Viljoen c M'Corkell b Creese | 66 | A. J. Bell not out | 4 |
| H. B. Cameron l.b.w. b Creese | 18 | Extras | 4 |
| | | Total | 504 |

Bowling—Baring 2 for 62, Cadogan 2 for 55, Boyes 2 for 84, Lowndes 1 for 21, Creese 2 for 17.

HANTS—First Innings—Arnold not out 14, R. H. Moore not out 12. Extra 1. Total (no wkt.) 27.

### SURREY V. WARWICK

At the Oval. Score:—

WARWICK—First Innings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kilner l.b.w. b Watts | 5 | P. Cranmer st Brooks b Fender | 6 |
| Croom c Squires b Holmes | 25 | Smart l.b.w. b Fender | 18 |
| Santall c Fishlock b Watts | 4 | Mayer not out | 2 |
| R. E. S. Wyatt l.b.w. b Fender | 9 | Hollies st Brooks b Whitfield | 0 |
| Dollery c Fender b Collin | 11 | Extras | 5 |
| Paine c Whitfield b Fender | 5 | Total | 90 |

Bowling—Gover 1 for 26, Watts 2 for 22, Holmes 1 for 6, Fender 5 for 27, Whitfield 1 for 4.

SURREY—First Innings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sandham l.b.w. b Watts | 0 | Whitfield l.b.w. b Hollies | 0 |
| Gregory b.w. b Wyatt | 3 | Watts b Santall | 21 |
| Squires l.b.w. b Wyatt | 4 | Brooks b Mayer | 34 |
| Barling b Santall | 9 | Gover l.b.w. b Mayer | 0 |
| E. R. T. Holmes c Smart b Hollies | 71 | Extras | 10 |
| Fishlock not out | 113 | Total | 266 |

P. G. Fender b Hollies 0

Bowling—Mayer 2 for 33, Wyatt 3 for 67, Santall 2 for 33, Hollies 3 for 84.

### GLAMORGAN V. WORCESTER

At Swansea. Score:—

GLAMORGAN—First Innings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dyson l.b.w. b Lyttelton | 30 | Lewis c Quaife b Brook | 8 |
| Davies (E.) b Lyttelton | 11 | E. C. Jones b Brook | 48 |
| Davies (D.) c Lyttelton b Martin | 8 | Brierley c Quaife b Brook | 61 |
| M. J. Turnbull st Quaife b Jackson | 12 | Mercer c Ball b Howorth | 9 |
| Duckfield b Lyttelton | 33 | Reed not out | 14 |
| Smart c Walters b Howorth | 45 | Extras | 14 |
| Bowling—Lyttelton 3 for 41, Martin 1 for 24, Jackson 1 for 42, Howorth 2 for 54, Brook 3 for 50. | | Total | 279 |

WORCESTER—First Innings—C. F. Walters c Smart b Reed 49, Gibbons not out 47, Bull not out 4. Extras 18. Total (1 wkt.) 118.

### ESSEX V. SUSSEX

At Brentwood. Score:—

SUSSEX—First Innings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Langridge (John) b Smith (P.) | 21 | Hammond b Eastman | 17 |
| Parks (J.) l.b.w. b Eastman | 32 | Pearce c Nichols b Eastman | 9 |
| A. Melville b Smith | 9 | Cornford (W.) b Evans | 1 |
| (P.) | 0 | Tate l.b.w. b Eastman | 36 |
| Parks (H.) b Evans | 21 | Cornford (J.) not out | 0 |
| Langridge (James) c Bray b Evans | 53 | Extras | 11 |
| Cox c Smith (P.) b Eastman | 0 | Total | 210 |

Bowling—Eastman 5 for 78, Smith (P.) 2 for 51, Evans 3 for 63.

ESSEX—First Innings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cutmore b Tate | 0 | T. P. Lawrence b Parks (J.) | 20 |
| Rist b Cornford (J.) | 1 | Eastman c Cornford (J.) | 4 |
| T. N. Pearce b Parks (J.) | 36 | Tate b Parks (J.) | 14 |
| O'Connor l.b.w. b Tate | 7 | Smith (P.) not out | 3 |
| Nichols l.b.w. b Tate | 0 | Extras | 3 |
| C. Bray l.b.w. b Parks (J.) | 27 | Total (8 wkts.) | 112 |

### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY V. NOTTS

At Cambridge. Score:—

NOTTS—First Innings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harris c Parker b R.-Rought | 37 | Lilley c and b R.-Rought | 44 |
| Gunn l.b.w. b Wooller | 1 | W. A. Sime b Parker | 3 |
| Walker b Parker | 13 | G. F. Heane not out | 17 |
| Hardstaff c Yardley b R.-Rought | 37 | Larwood not out | 12 |
| Staples c Wooller b Parker | 125 | Extras | 12 |
| W. F. G. Payton b Grimshaw | 10 | Total (8 wkts.) | 311 |

### MIDDLESEX V. SOMERSET

At Lord's. Score:—

SOMERSET—First Innings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lee (J.) c Robins b Smith | 12 | Wellard c Hulme b Peebles | 45 |
| Lee (F.) l.b.w. b Smith | 0 | Gimblett st Price b Robins | 1 |
| M. D. Lyon l.b.w. b Smith | 0 | Andrews l.b.w. b Peebles | 0 |
| J. C. White l.b.w. b Robins | 34 | Luckes not out | 1 |
| C. C. Case b Peebles | 6 | Hazell b Robins | 0 |
| R. A. Ingle l.b.w. b Sims | 15 | Extras | 7 |
| Bowling—Smith 3 for 18, Peebles 3 for 39, Robins 3 for 35, Sims 1 for 22. | | Total | 121 |

MIDDLESEX—First Innings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Price run out | 9 | G. C. Newman c Ingle b Wellard | 5 |
| Hart c Luckes b Lee (J.) | 47 | Hulme not out | 17 |
| Hearne b Wellard | 0 | Sims l.b.w. b Lee (J.) | 5 |
| Hendren c Luckes b Lee (J.) | 11 | Smith b Lee (J.) | 0 |
| R. W. V. Robins st Luckes b White | 1 | I. A. Peebles l.b.w. b White | 1 |
| J. H. Human c White b Lee (J.) | 38 | Extras | 6 |
| Bowling—Wellard 2 for 36, White 2 for 33, Lee (J.) 5 for 38. | | Total | 140 |

SOMERSET—Second Innings—Lee (J.) not out 6, Lee (F.) not out 10. Extra 1. Total (no wkt.) 17.

### GLOUCESTER V. LANCS.

At Gloucester. Score:—

GLOUCESTER—First Innings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barnett l.b.w. b Booth | 6 | Cranfield b Booth | 4 |
| Dacre b Pollard | 2 | Hopkins c Tyldesley b Watson | 8 |
| Hammond l.b.w. b Booth | 6 | Goddard c Duckworth b Booth | 1 |
| Sinfield b Booth | 7 | Parker c Tyldesley b Hopwood | 23 |
| Neale l.b.w. b Booth | 8 | Extras | 13 |
| D. A. C. Page l.b.w. b Booth | 25 | Total | 163 |
| Stephens not out | 60 | | |

Bowling—Booth 7 for 59, Pollard 1 for 34, Watson 1 for 27, Hopwood 1 for 26.

LANCASHIRE—First Innings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Watson l.b.w. b Barnett | 1 | Booth l.b.w. b Goddard | 1 |
| Washbrook not out | 65 | Pollard not out | 5 |
| Iddon c Hammond b Cranfield | 6 | Extras | 5 |
| | 60 | Total (3 wkts.) | 138 |

### OXFORD UNIVERSITY V. YORKSHIRE

At Oxford. Score:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY—First Innings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Benn b Smailes | 52 | S. M. Kimpton c Sutcliffe b Leyland | 6 |
| J. G. Halliday b Smailes | 10 | A. P. Singleton c Leyland b Smailes | 28 |
| T. M. Watson b Fisher | 10 | R. F. Darwall-Smith st Wood b Verity | 13 |
| N. S. Mitchell-Innes b Smailes | 49 | K. B. Scott not out | 0 |
| A. M. Lee b Smailes | 5 | Extras | 12 |
| E. C. Kimpton b Smailes | 0 | Total | 192 |
| N. S. Knight b Robinson | 7 | | |

Bowling—Smailes 5 for 46, Fisher 1 for 25, Verity 1 for 33, Robinson 1 for 30, Leyland 2 for 34.

YORKSHIRE—First Innings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sutcliffe b Darwall-Smith | 35 | Leyland not out | 82 |
| Hutton b Singleton | 18 | Extras | 6 |
| Barber not out | 58 | Total (2 wkts.) | 197 |

### DEADLY BOWLING BY LUSH

**MOUNTJOY SCHOOL 138 C.U.S. ..... 62**

Yesterday at Anglesea road, Mountjoy defeated C.U.S. in the Senior Schools' Cup by 74 runs. R. V. Church (24 not out), J. T. Sleator (23) and W. H. Lush (20) did best for Mountjoy. The outstanding batsman on the C.U.S. side was S. Curley, who got 42 of the total of 62. The bowling honours of the game went to W. H. Lush, of Mountjoy, who had the remarkable analysis of 7 wickets for 9 runs.

### GOOD ALL-ROUND PLAY BY JEFFARES

Thanks to captain Jeffares, St. Columba's College beat Belvedere College by 12 runs at Clonkeen yesterday. St. Columba's made 76, of which Jeffares got 21 and D. Nightingale 16. In Belvedere's total of 64, Jeffares took eight for 29. B. Millar scored 20 and S. E. Nolan 15 not out for the losers.

**SENIOR SCHOOLS' LEAGUE.**

King's Hospital, 161 for 5 (Whitton 58 not out, Briggs 38, Broudberry 28; Healy 3 for 56); Blackrock College, 67 (Amoroso 34; Studdert 6 for 20, McClelland 2 for 8).

**JUNIOR SCHOOLS' CUP.**

Terenure College 37 (Usher 8 for 5) and 15. Mountjoy School 28 (Higgins 5 for 8) and 43 (for 8). Mountjoy won by 2 wickets.

### SENIOR LEAGUE TABLE

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phœnix | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 22 |
| Trinity | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 21 |
| Leinster | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 19 |
| Pembroke | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 16 |
| Clontarf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Y.M.C.A. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Merrion | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Civil Service | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

**FIXTURES WANTED.**

The Strandbrook Cricket Club desire home and away fixtures, mix-week, evening or Sunday matches. Junior and Minor Leage strength. Hon. sec. James Pryal, 84 Temple road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

# BATH RESULTS

**2.0—CITY SELLING PLATE** of 100 sovs. 5f. Mr. F. Hartigan's ch. g. GOLDEN KING, by Golden Orb—Queen Canidia. 3. 8-11 ..... Gordon Richards 1

Mr. E. T. Thornton-Smith's SAMBUCUS, 3, 7-9 ..... Reeves 2

Mr. C. Finnegan's STRATFOLD, 5, 8-11 ..... T. Barber 3

Also ran—Joie-de-Vivre (F. Sharpe), Ingersoll (V. Cordell), Don Bosco (R. A. Jones), Greek Warrior (M. Hunter), Miss Wizard (F. Richards), Transmitter (K. Robertson), Foremost (C. Smith), Brown Dandy (M. Beary), Gandercloun (H. Graves), Lodge Park (K. Gethin).

Off 2.4. (Winner trained by F. Hartigan.)

Betting—5 to 4 on GOLDEN KING, 5 to 2 agst. Bowling Wizard, 100 to 8 Greek Warrior, 100 to 7 Miss Wizard, 100 to 8 Greek Warrior, 100 to 7 each Transmitter, Sambucus and Lodge Park, 100 to 6 Don Bosco, 100 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 3/9; places, 2/6, 4/3, 19/6.

Won by half a length; a neck. Miss Wizard fourth. Diometer last.

The winner was sold to Mr. E. Thornton for 120 guineas.

**2.30—KELSTON SELLING HANDICAP.** A Plate of 100 sovs. 1m.

Mr. R. H. Warden's ch. g. NORMAN KNIGHT, by Werwolf—Gay Gwendolene, 6, 7-15 ..... M. Beary 1

Mr. G. E. Cloke's SUN PARADE, 3, 7-10 ..... C. Richards 2

Mr. E. Harper's MARLHILL'S BEAU, 4, 7-0 ..... F. Sharpe 3

Also ran—Don't Care (B. Rook), Brush Past (R. A. Jones), Moyanna (K. Gethin), The Decoy (W. Hunter), Morolis (D. Smith), Japonica (M. Bickaby), Mr. Bonus (C. Barber), Flambla (Humphrey Foster), Windy (F. Holmes).

(Winner trained by Warden.)

Betting—7 to 2 agst. NORMAN KNIGHT, 9 to 2 Moyanna, 6 to 1 Sun Parade, 7 to 1 Japonica, 8 to 1 Brush Past, 10 to 1 each Don't Care and Golden Prince, 100 to 8 each The Decoy and Windy, 20 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 10/-; places, 4/6, 5/9, 48/-.

Won by one and a half lengths; two lengths. Golden Prince fourth. The Decoy last.

The winner was sold to Mr. F. Hartigan for 330 gns.

**3.0—SOMERSETSHIRE PLATE** (handicap) of 275 sovs. About 1¼ m. 200 yds.

Mr. W. A. Davison's YUM YUM, by Yutoi—Vesington Bee, 5, 8-5 ..... D. Smith 1

Mr. H. S. Lester's MISANTHROPE, 5, 8-7 ..... Graves 2

Mr. H. E. Morriss's ESTATE DUTY, 5, 8-5 ..... Richards 3

Also ran—The Font (M. Beary), Clogheen (E. Herbert), Slave Song (C. Richards), Yen (K. Robertson), Gangster (C. Bletchly), Mc(Ittle.)

Betting—11 to 4 agst. Gangster, 7 to 1 The Font, 6 to 1 Misanthrope, 7 to 2 Yen, 8 to 1 Estate Duty, 10 to 1 each YUM YUM and Slave Song, 100 to 6 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 21/3; places, 6/3, 5/3, 6/3.

Won by a neck; a head. Gangster was fourth and Africus last.

**3.30—BEAUFORT HANDICAP.** A plate of 150 sovs. 7f. ..... Jones 1

Mr. J. Hart's b. h. PHARIAN, by Pharos—Waladia, 5, 9-11 ..... S. Smith 2

Major C. Blundell's BRIDGE FIEND, 3, 7-11 ..... K. Richards 3

Mrs. E. Brock's AKELA, 4, 8-4 ..... W. Rickaby 4

Also ran—Monk's Heath (F. Sharpe), Davy Jones (C. Richards), Golden Earl (C. Richards), Bridge Fiend (A. Berry), Grand Colours (F. Holmes), Tarquinius (F. Pratt.)

Betting—7 to 2 agst Golden Earl, 9 to 2 Rydon Fairy, 5 to 1 Loganberry, 7 to 1 Bridge Fiend, 8 to 1 each PHARIAN and Monk's Heath, 100 to 8 Grand Colours, 100 to 9 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 14/6 places, 7/9, 5/9, 34/-.

Won by a short head; three-quarters of a length. Rydon Fairy was fourth and Tarquinius last.

**4.0—WESTON PLATE** of 200 sovs. Two years old. 5f. ..... Smith 1

Mr. E. T. Thornton-Smith's b. c. LYONS MAIL, by Diligence—Lioness, 7-13 ..... S. Smith 1

Mr. E. T. Prichard's FIRST IMPRESSION, 9-1 ..... Herbert 2

Mrs. C. W. Gordon's SHORT CUT, 7-10 ..... C. Adley 3

Also ran—Golden Loch (D. Smith), Birthday Star (C. Spares), Terrapin (W. Rickaby), Hollands (H. Graves), Flying Eagle (B. Rook), Jolly Yeoman (C. Richards), Mysterious (M. Beary), Juliet (C. Richards), Bay Laurel (J. Reeves), Jubilee (H. Packham), Bay Lass (E. Herbert), Transgressor (Gordon Richards), Allied (K. Robertson), Bandana (F. H. J. Finny), Ramona (S. Wragg), Witchcam (F. Sharpe), Cromite (F. Bartlam), Mickey Mouse (Humphrey Foster), Moonstone (K. Gethin), Aunt Adele (C. Herbert), Barbara Joan (A. Burns).

Off 4.2. (Winner trained by Templeman.)

Betting—5 to 4 on First Impression, 6 to 1 Mickey Mouse, 10 to 1 Lyons Mail, 20 to 1 Terrapin, 33 to 1 Jolly Yeoman, 100 to 7 each Sidney Bee and Juliet c., 100 to 6 each Bay Laurel and Juliet c., 100 to 1 each Bay Laurel and Juliet c., 200 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 11/-; places, 3/9, 2/9, 32/6.

Won by a neck; six lengths. Terrapin fourth. Cromite last.

**4.30—COUNTY MODERATE PLATE** of 100 sovs. 1m.

Dowager Lady Penrhyn's ch. c. SAMARKAND, by Mundar—Khansa, 3, 7-5 ..... C. Richards 1

Mr. J. A. Dewar's SARASON, 3, 7-10 ..... Gordon Richards 2

Mr. G. H. Blagrave's VIVEEN, 4, 7-13 ..... K. Gethin 3

Also ran—Irish Delight (S. Wragg), Seda (H. Packham), Clinton (M. Beary), Lake Lodge (T. Barlam), Milldam (T. Barlam), Gravelace (A. Burns), Qu'en Dire (H. Graves), Buchu (B. Rook), Bermalin (F. Holmes).

(Winner trained by D. Pennant.)

Off 4.33.

Betting—7 to 2 Sarason, 20 to 1 each Samarkand and Milldam. 100 to 8 Viveen, 100 to 6 Clinton, 20 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 19/9; places, 2/6, 3/3, 2/6.

Won by a head; three lengths. Clinton fourth, Lake Lodge last.

**TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE** (10/- stake).—Tum Yum and Lions Mail—Dividend, £39 9s.; pool £1,096; 25 winning tickets.

### WORK AT THE CURRAGH

*THE CURRAGH, Wednesday.*

C. BRADAZON'S Delay and Rattle Up galloped seven furlongs at three-parts speed. Templemoyle and Knockumber were given a nice five furlongs spin.

J. DAWSON sent Charming Prince and Jorto a mile and a quarter at a good pace. Dawmar and Turk, Shady Lane and Kitty's Pet did a half-speed gallop over five furlongs.

FETHERSTONHAUGH'S Bachelor's Gold was given an easy six furlongs canter.

PARKINSON'S Port Glenone and Queen Gypsy travelled seven furlongs at a nice pace. Forever Orleans, Greek Artist, Lesbos Silly and Gipsy Jack galloped five furlongs at a similar gallop.

Brown Kite and Meritonody did a similar gallop.

ROGERS'S Chocko, Lady Town, Fox Tor and Smokeless were sent a striding gallop over seven and a half furlongs. Phinx, Double Wood, H.W. and Bachelor galloped five furlongs at three-parts speed. Western Front, African Lily and Mea Culpa travelled a mile and a quarter at a useful pace. Clermont, Chirgwin and Parisian followed steadily over the same distance. Carvally and Syrphon galloped five furlongs.

SLOCOCK'S Beltona and Deep Hope had a nice exercise gallop over six furlongs.

**SELECTIONS FOR LIMERICK.**

Stewards' Plate—KNOCKEYON.
City Plate—ROI RITA.
Ardnacrusha Steeplechase—ESSEXMOUNT.
Thomond Plate—FOREVER.
Directors' Plate—PORT GLENONE.
Munster Plate—LION D'OR.

# THE AMATEUR GOLF TITLE

## BURKE IN FOURTH ROUND

## Holder's Steady Progress: Canadians Fail

The imposing forces which came from all over the world in quest of the British Amateur Championship were substantially reduced at St. Annes yesterday, and in the field now down to 32 there are four Americans and one Canadian. The Canadian contingent suffered most, for they were seven strong when the day's play was entered upon. Lawson Little (the champion) continued to dispose of his challengers, and his play was again so powerful that he substantiated the general belief that he has the most favourable prospects of success.

His countrymen scored excellent victories, Chapman easily defeating Elkins, of Selangor, who distinguished himself in the English championship two years ago; and Topping accounted for Dale Bourn, a finalist in this championship in 1933. Captain Bullock Webster, who entered from an American club, is an Englishman, and a member of Sunningdale; but against this should be placed Robert Sweeny, an American, who has lived in this country since boyhood. English golfing strength is in good position, however, with John de Forest, Dr. Tweddell and Cyril Tolley, three former holders, and Eric Fiddian and Edward Storey, former finalists, still surviving. John Burke, many times Irish champion, is playing at the peak of his form and putting phenomenally.

### LITTLE'S FLYING START

Lawson Little started as a champion by winning the first four holes from G. P. Zacharias. The Lancashire player won the fifth hole when he holed a five yards' putt for a 2, and he got another back at the eighth. The Englishman made a fight of it until the twelfth, where he was still but 2 down. At the thirteenth Little drove 300 yards and won the hole, and with two shots he was on the fourteenth green—a distance of 450 yards. The American won the hole in four, to make him dormy, and a half at the two over fours, she turned 4 up, winning by 4 and 5.

The Irish captain and native title holder, Miss Sherlock, was off her game right from the start of her morning match with the Scottish captain, Miss Baird, and the further the match went the worse it became for her. The Scottish lady had virtually won at the ninth, where she was 5 up, and, leaving nothing to chance on the holes home, she won by 5 and 4. Miss Sherlock did not win a hole.

Miss Pentony was also playing much below her customary form against Mrs. Holm. She was slicing her drives, which unsettled her, and after losing the first two holes and also the fourth, she was fighting an uphill battle all the way but although she was 4 down at the turn she recovered well to bring the match to the sixteenth green.

### A CLOSE MATCH

None of the competitors could have been playing better golf than Mr. Walker and Mrs. Watson, whose match ended at the seventeenth in a victory for the Scottish lady. For the holes out Mrs. Watson was level fours, but, nevertheless, she was quite as good. On the way in the golf was quite as good. The Irish lady got one back at the twelfth, but was not in luck at either the fourteenth or fifteenth. She was in heavy rough at the fourteenth, and too strong with her approach to the fifteenth. The sixteenth and seventeenth being halved in fours, Mrs. Watson won by 2 and 1.

Miss Fergusson was also a loser, but her match with Miss Anderson went to the nineteenth. She never was in the lead, and did not get on level terms until the seventeenth, where she rounded a stymie with the aid of the fall of the ground.

### GREAT STRUGGLE

With four matches to finish Scotland had won, but the Irish "tail" wagged. Mrs. Todd, playing very steady golf, beat Miss Montgomery in a match which was splendidly contested, with never more than a hole between them at any stage.

In her first international Miss Tiernan did not do at all badly, although losing it to Miss McCulloch. All square at half-way, they were on the same position at the eleventh, but from that point Miss Tiernan's putting went wrong.

I left the Miss Sherlock and Miss Rieben match in the evening at the sixth under the impression that the Irish lady was well set for a good win, as she was then three holes up. The Welsh leader was playing rather indifferent golf for these holes, but subsequently she improved a lot, and when they went to the tenth Miss Sherlock's lead had been reduced to one. Going to the twelfth, however, the Irish champion had got another of her lead back, but then came a remarkable change. The Welsh lady took the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth to go into the lead for the first time

### VITAL PUTT MISSED

It was a grand fighting finish. Twice before the home hole was played Miss Sherlock squared, but she failed for the half from three yards at the nineteenth after her opponent had holed from almost the edge of the green.

Miss Pentony did not recover her game when she went out with Miss Jeffreys, and lost 5 and 3. Mrs. Todd, although having the better of her match with Miss Lloyd on the way out (she turned one up), was between two holes, but the remainder of the Irish team all won. Miss Tiernan and Miss Ellis played dashing golf for their big victories, but Miss Blake had to go to the home hole.

### TODAY'S MATCHES

To-morrow Ireland plays England, and Wales comes up against Scotland. On Friday the first eighteen holes of the qualifying rounds for the championship will be played, and the fate of the competitors for places in the match play will be decided on Saturday evening.

**ENGLAND v. WALES.**

| England. | | Wales. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss P. Wade, 3 & 2 | 1 | Miss I. Rieben | 0 |
| Miss D. Fishwick, 2 holes | 1 | Miss Jestyn Jeffreys | 0 |
| Miss E. Corlett | 0 | Miss B. Pyman, 2 holes | 1 |
| Miss W. Morgan, 5 & 4 | 1 | Miss M. Barron, 1 hole | 0 |
| Mrs. H. V. Newton | 0 | Miss G. Griffiths | 1 |
| Miss C. Johnston | 0 | Miss D. Lloyd, 2 & 1 | 1 |
| Miss Clement, 2 & 1 | 1 | Mrs. J. Lewis, 2 holes | 0 |
| Miss D. Plumpton, 7 and 5 | 1 | Miss H. Reynolds | 0 |
| Total | 5 | Mrs. B. A. Jones | 0 |
| | | Total | 4 |

**IRELAND v. SCOTLAND.**

| Ireland. | | Scotland. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Sherlock | 0 | Miss N. Baird, 5 & 4 | 1 |
| Miss Pentony | 0 | Mrs. Holm, 3 & 2 | 1 |
| Mrs. Walker | 0 | Mrs. J. B. Watson, 2 and 1 | 1 |
| Miss Fergusson | 0 | Miss Anderson, at 19th | 1 |
| Miss Ellis | 0 | Miss Couper, 5 & 3 | 1 |
| Mrs. Todd, 3 & 1 | 1 | Miss Montgomery | 0 |
| Mrs. Marks, 3 & 2 | 1 | Mrs. Greenlees | 0 |
| Miss Blake, 1 hole | 1 | Miss D. Park | 0 |
| Miss Tiernan | 0 | Miss McCulloch, 3 & 2 | 1 |
| Total | 3 | Total | 6 |

**SCOTLAND v. ENGLAND.**

| Scotland. | | England. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Baird | 0 | Miss Wade, 6 & 5 | 1 |
| Mrs. Holm, 3 & 2 | 1 | Miss Fishwick | 0 |
| Mrs. Watson | 0 | Miss Barton, 3 & 2 | 1 |
| Miss Anderson, 4 & 3 | 1 | Miss Corlett | 0 |
| Miss Couper, 3 & 2 | 1 | Miss Morgan | 0 |
| Miss Montgomery, 1 hole | 1 | Mrs. Newton | 0 |
| Mrs. Greenlees, at 20th | 1 | Miss Johnston | 0 |
| Miss Park, at 19th | 1 | Mrs. Clement | 0 |
| Miss McCulloch | 0 | Miss Plumpton, 3 & 2 | 1 |
| Total | 6 | Total | 3 |

**IRELAND v. WALES.**

| Ireland. | | Wales. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Sherlock | 0 | Miss Rieben, at 19th | 1 |
| Miss Pentony | 0 | Miss Jeffreys, 5 & 3 | 1 |
| Mrs. Walker, 1 hole | 1 | Miss Pyman | 0 |
| Mrs. Fergusson, 3 & 2 | 1 | Miss Barron | 0 |
| Miss Ellis, 7 & 6 | 1 | Miss Griffiths | 0 |
| Mrs. Todd | 0 | Miss Lloyd, 1 hole | 1 |
| Mrs. Marks, 5 & 4 | 1 | Miss Lewis | 0 |
| Miss Blake, 2 holes | 1 | Miss Reynolds | 0 |
| Miss Tiernan, 6 & 5 | 1 | Mrs. Jones | 0 |
| Total | 6 | Total | 3 |

### MIDLAND TROPHY

| At Portarlington— | | Portarlington. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Co. Westmeath. | | P. J. Owens and J. O'Riordan | 0 |
| J. C. Howley and D. P. Shaw | 1 | J. O'Regan and C. Scally and D. Sammon | 0 |
| T. Duffy and M. Greally | 1 | | |
| M. Finnegan and E. Conroy | 1 | | |

**SINGLES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Howley, 3 and 2 | 1 | Owens | 0 |
| Shaw, 3 and 1 | 1 | O'Riordan | 0 |
| Duffy, 2 and 1 | 1 | O'Regan | 0 |
| Greally | 0 | Scally, 5 and 3 | 1 |
| Finnegan | 1 | Sammon | 0 |
| Conroy, 1 up | 1 | | |
| At Mullingar— | | Harmsworth and J. Gill, 3 and 2 | 1 |
| Rev. J. Cogan and J. Driver | 0 | L. Tyner and W. Earl | 0 |
| Rev. L. Fagan and N. J. Dowling | 1 | | |

**SINGLES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rev. J. Cogan | 0 | Harmsworth, 3 & 2 | 1 |
| J. Driver | 0 | J. Gill, 3 and 2 | 1 |
| Rev. L. Fagan, at 21st | 1 | L. Tyner and W. Earl, at 19th | 1 |
| N. J. Dowling | 0 | | |
| Total | 20 | Total | 8 |

### BANGOR FOR GALWAY

Bangor defeated Belvoir Park by five matches to nil in the final of the Ulster section of the Irish Junior Cup at Belvoir Park yesterday, and will represent the province at Galway in the first week in June. In the semi-finals Bangor beat Royal County Down by four matches to one, and Belvoir Park beat Royal Belfast by four matches to one.

### LADIES' SENIOR CUP

Kilkenny beat Co. Sligo in the above competition by four matches to one, and are now in the semi-final. The Kilkenny team was Mrs. Burke (5), Mrs. Drea (13), Miss Connolly (15), Mrs Phelan (15), and Mrs. O'Shea (16).

**E.L.G. SOCIETY.**

At Baltray, President's (Rt. R. F. Browne) prize—P. K. Powell, 69 (best nett); P. J. Tierney, 73 (2nd best nett) after tie); P. G. Collier, 73; L. Sheehan, 73; T. J. O'Riordan, 73; J. A. Murphy, 74; J. Stanistreet, 75; T. Collins, 75; J. F. Burke, 76; D. McGinley, 76; E. J. Carroll, 76; C. V. O'Donnell, 77; L. Byrne, 77; F. McDonald, 77; J. O'Farrell, 78; R. G. Murphy, 79. Best gross—J. P. White, 83.

# THE LADIES' INTERNATIONALS AT NEWCASTLE

BY OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT.

*NEWCASTLE, Wednesday.*

On the links of the Royal County Down Club, which played beautifully in the brilliant sunshine, the fairways and greens being in perfect condition, the Irish team improved on last year's performances in the international matches with Scotland and Wales. Twelve months ago the Irish women were beaten by Scotland by seven matches to two; to-day it was six to three. Wales last year beat us six-three, but now it was the other way about, the margin being exactly reversed.

Wales was also beaten to-day by England by five matches to four, and the "needle" match of the tournament, between England and Scotland, went the way of the Scottish ladies by six-three, among the vanquished on the English side being Miss Fishwick and Miss Worgan, both of whom were beaten by 3 and 2.

The English champion and leader, Miss Wade, won both her matches convincingly; but the Irish girl, Miss Pam Barton, playing for England, lost to Miss Pyman, of Wales, by two holes.

### MRS. HOLM'S VICTORY

Against Mrs. Watson in the evening, however, she revealed improved form, to win by 3 and 2. Mrs. Holm, holder of the ladies' championship, revelled in her task against Miss Fishwick, and, definitely the longer player, had no difficulty in winning by 3 and 2. Miss Wade played grand golf against Miss Baird, who led the Scottish team, and, out in two over fours, she turned 4 up, winning by 4 and 5.

Miss Sherlock, was off her game right from the start of her morning match with the Scottish captain, Miss Baird, and the further the match went the worse it became for her. The Scottish lady had virtually won at the ninth, where she was 5 up, and, leaving nothing to chance on the holes home, she won by 5 and 4. Miss Sherlock did not win a hole.

Miss Pentony was also playing much below her customary form against Mrs. Holm. She was slicing her drives, which unsettled her, and after losing the first two holes and also the fourth, she was fighting an uphill battle all the way but although she was 4 down at the turn she recovered well to bring the match to the sixteenth green.

### A CLOSE MATCH

None of the competitors could have been playing better golf than Mr. Walker and Mrs. Watson, whose match ended at the seventeenth in a victory for the Scottish lady. For the holes out Mrs. Watson was level fours, but, nevertheless, she was quite as good. On the way in the golf was quite as good. The Irish lady got one back at the twelfth, but was not in luck at either the fourteenth or fifteenth. She was in heavy rough at the fourteenth, and too strong with her approach to the fifteenth. The sixteenth and seventeenth being halved in fours, Mrs. Watson won by 2 and 1.

Miss Fergusson was also a loser, but her match with Miss Anderson went to the nineteenth. She never was in the lead, and did not get on level terms until the seventeenth, where she rounded a stymie with the aid of the fall of the ground.

### GREAT STRUGGLE

With four matches to finish Scotland had won, but the Irish "tail" wagged. Mrs. Todd, playing very steady golf, beat Miss Montgomery in a match which was splendidly contested, with never more than a hole between them at any stage.

In her first international Miss Tiernan did not do at all badly, although losing it to Miss McCulloch. All square at half-way, they were on the same position at the eleventh, but from that point Miss Tiernan's putting went wrong.

I left the Miss Sherlock and Miss Rieben match in the evening at the sixth under the impression that the Irish lady was well set for a good win, as she was then three holes up. The Welsh leader was playing rather indifferent golf for these holes, but subsequently she improved a lot, and when they went to the tenth Miss Sherlock's lead had been reduced to one. Going to the twelfth, however, the Irish champion had got another of her lead back, but then came a remarkable change. The Welsh lady took the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth to go into the lead for the first time

### VITAL PUTT MISSED

It was a grand fighting finish. Twice before the home hole was played Miss Sherlock squared, but she failed for the half from three yards at the nineteenth after her opponent had holed from almost the edge of the green.

Miss Pentony did not recover her game when she went out with Miss Jeffreys, and lost 5 and 3. Mrs. Todd, although having the better of her match with Miss Lloyd on the way out (she turned one up), was between two holes, but the remainder of the Irish team all won. Miss Tiernan and Miss Ellis played dashing golf for their big victories, but Miss Blake had to go to the home hole.

### TODAY'S MATCHES

To-morrow Ireland plays England, and Wales comes up against Scotland. On Friday the first eighteen holes of the qualifying rounds for the championship will be played, and the fate of the competitors for places in the match play will be decided on Saturday evening.

**ENGLAND v. WALES.**

| England. | | Wales. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss P. Wade, 3 & 2 | 1 | Miss I. Rieben | 0 |
| Miss D. Fishwick, 2 holes | 1 | Miss Jestyn Jeffreys | 0 |
| Miss E. Corlett | 0 | Miss B. Pyman, 2 holes | 1 |
| Miss W. Morgan, 5 & 4 | 1 | Miss M. Barron, 1 hole | 0 |
| Mrs. H. V. Newton | 0 | Miss G. Griffiths | 1 |
| Miss C. Johnston | 0 | Miss D. Lloyd, 2 & 1 | 1 |
| Miss Clement, 2 & 1 | 1 | Mrs. J. Lewis, 2 holes | 0 |
| Miss D. Plumpton, 7 and 5 | 1 | Miss H. Reynolds | 0 |
| Total | 5 | Mrs. B. A. Jones | 0 |
| | | Total | 4 |

**I

# Financial News & Notes

## DUBLIN STEADY

### TRAMS WEAK

### LAND BONDS FIRM

Although business was of much smaller dimensions on the Dublin Stock Exchange yesterday, a steady tone prevailed and in places prices even inclined higher.

The Funds came in buyers and the Second National Loan gained a fraction. Land Bonds advanced sharply to 109⅝ x.d. and War Loan added 6s. 3d.

Banks held steady and in Breweries Guinness Ordinary hardened slightly.

In Rails, Great Southern Preference jumped a point.

Dublin Tram Ordinary were sellers all day and finished 4s. lower at 106s.

Switzer Debenture and Carroll Ordinary both tended higher, but Alliance Gas, Irish Sugar Preference, Irish Dunlop Preference and May Roberts Preference all shed fractions.

Textiles were a shade easier, but of Tobaccos B.A.T. Ordinary moved up to 124s. Dunlop Rubbers hardened to 43s. 1½d., Vickers Ordinary held 13s., but other leading Industrials were little changed.

## LONDON CHEERFUL

### PRICES MOVE UPWARD

While Herr Hitler's speech was responsible for selling of Aircraft shares, its repercussions on the London Stock markets yesterday were generally favourable and sentiment brightened. Another good influence was Mr. Chamberlain's encouraging statement in the House of Commons on Britain's trading position. In consequence, business showed slight expansion, and in most sections the tone was cheerful, with prices displaying an upward trend.

Trading in the Gilt-edged market was better, and in response to a fair amount of investment support old Consols, Local Loans and 3½ p.c. Conversion Loan made good advances, while others were fractionally harder. Irish Free State Land Bonds were quoted ex-dividend at 108⅝. India stocks improved in sympathy with gilt-edged, and rises ranged up to a point. In the Foreign Bond market there was an early demand for Germans, but profit-taking caused values to drop, and finally the Dawes Loan at 63½ was ¼ easier. Brazilians continued to recover, buyers operating on the belief that the recent fall was overdone; but Japanese attracted little attention, and again receded.

In contrast with surrounding groups the British Rails section remained dull under the influence of the traffics. Southern issues were those chiefly affected, and both the Defd. and Prefd. lost ⅛. Interest in Foreign Rails was centred on Cordoba Central issues, and the 1st Debs. jumped 4 to 35½. The rise was due to the rumoured purchase of the line by the Argentine Government. Colonial and American Rails were quiet, with values practically unaltered.

The Industrial market benefited by the Chancellor's speech in the House of Commons, and several of the leaders came in for good support. In the Tobacco group, an outstanding feature was a strong demand for Gallahers, based on good trading reports, and with the shares in short supply the price advanced appreciably. Herr Hitler's reference to armament limitations caused speculators to take profits on Aircraft shares on a fairly wide scale, but Rolls Royce were an exception, and while the final rate showed little change they at one time reached a new high record. In other directions dividend anticipations caused fresh support for Brewery shares, and for the same reason Tate and Lyle, General Electric, and Triplex were among those in demand.

In the Mining groups, conditions continued quiet, but the Kaffir section benefited from the more confident feeling prevalent in the markets as a whole, and a small though almost general recovery in prices occurred. West Africans showed little alteration, and base metal issues were again irregular. A firm tendency characterised the Oil share market, with rises in the leaders outstanding.

## THE MONEY MARKET

### DISCOUNT RATES HARDER

The price of gold yesterday rose 6½d. to 141s. 11½d. per fine ounce. This included a premium of 10½d. over the franc at 74½ and of 2½d. over the dollar at 4.90½. About £556,000 was disposed of in the market.

Eastern speculators were again active in the silver market, purchases being stimulated by more hopeful views of American developments. The price for bars consequently recovered ⅛d. for spot and 1d. for forward delivery to 34⅛d. and 34⅛d. per ounce respectively. On the metal exchange, fine silver was quoted at 37⅛d. to 37½d. for cash and 37⅞d. to 37¾d. for three months forward.

Bank Rate Discount (changed June 30, 1932), 2%

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 days (fine) | 2 1/16 % | | |
| 3 months | 2 9/16 % | Trade | 2 1/2 % |
| 4 " | 2 9/16 % | " | 2 1/4 % |
| 6 " | 2 5/8 % | " | 2 1/2 % |
| | 2 11/16 % | " | 3 % |
| Loans to Brokers Day-to-day for a week | | | ½ % |
| | | | ¾ % |
| Deposit Allowance: Banks at Call | | | ½ % |
| " " Discount Houses at Call | | | ½ % |
| " " " at Notice | | | ¾ % |

Rates in the discount market were well maintained, fine three months' Bank bills being ⅞ to ¾ per cent., while the new Treasuries were on offer at ½ per cent. Short loans were in moderate demand at ½ per cent.

Relatively quiet conditions prevailed in the London foreign exchange market yesterday, movements in the principal currencies being within comparatively narrow limits, while the turn-over was considerably smaller than for some days past. The trend of the market was still adverse to sterling in the early dealings, but fresh selling pressure on the gold group was noticed towards the close, the pound recovering, to finish hardly changed in relation to almost all the principal currencies on the day. Speculative operations remained on the small side. Early in the day "bear" operators, alarmed by the recovery in the gold group, were seeking cover, and discounts were reduced accordingly, but, with the resumption of selling pressure on the spot currencies, the gold currencies were also subject, to unfavourable operations in the forward market, and dis counts were usually a shade higher on the day at the close of business.

| Centre | May 22 Closing Rates | May 21 Closing Rates | Parity before 20/9/31 |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 4.90⅞ | 4.91⅛ / 4.90⅞ | 4.91⅛ / 4.86¼ |
| Montreal | 4.90½ | 4.91 / 4.90¾ | 4.91¼ / 4.85¾ |
| Amsterdam | 7.25¾ | 7.26¾ / 7.26 | 7.26½ / 12.10 |
| Berlin | 12.20 | 12.22 / 12.20 | 12.22 / 20.43 |
| Brussels | 29.04 | 29.06 / 29.05 | 29.07 / 35.00 |
| Copenhagen | 22.88 | 22.92 / 22.90 | 22.92 / 18.15 |
| Geneva | 15.19 | 15.21 / 15.19 | 15.21 / 25.22 |
| Madrid | 35 3/32 | 36⅛ / 35 31/32 | 36⅛ / 25.22 |
| Milan | 59⅛ | 59 11/16 / 59⅜ | 59 11/16 / 92.46 |
| Oslo | 19.86 | 19.93 / 19.88 | 19.93 / 18.15 |
| Paris | 74 9/16 | 74⅞ / 74 11/32 | 74⅝ / 124.21 |
| Stockholm | 19.37 | 19.42 / 19.37 | 19.42 / 18.15 |
| Alexandria | 97⅜ | 97⅝ / 97⅜ | 97⅝ / 97.5 |
| Athens | 517 | sellers / 517 | sellers / 375 |
| Helsingfors | 226¼ | 227½ / 226¼ | 227½ / 193.2 |
| Lisbon | 109¾ | 110¼ / 109¾ | 110¼ / 110 |
| Prague | 117¼ | 118 / 117⅜ | 118⅛ / 164.25 |
| Vienna | 25¼ | 27¼ / 25¼ | 26¼ / 34.58 |
| Warsaw | 26 | 26¼ / 26 | 26¼ / 43.38 |
| B. Ayres | 18.80 | 18.90 / 18.80 | 18.90 / 47.57 |
| Lima 90 dys | 20.55 nom | | 20.55 nom / 17.36 |
| Mexico | 16.25 | 17.25 / 16.25 | 17.25 / 9.76 |
| Montevideo | 19¼ | 19¾ / 19⅜ | 19¾ / 51.19 |
| Rio de Jan. | 2⅜ | 2 11/16 / 2 7/32 | 2 11/16 / 5.99 |
| Valparaiso | 118 nom | | 118 nom / 406 |
| Calcutta | 18⅛ | 18⅜ / 18⅛ | 18⅜ / 18 |
| Hongkong | 28⅛ | 30⅛ / 28⅛ | 29⅛ / |
| Kobe (p.yn) | 14 3/32 | 14 5/32 / 14 1/16 | 14¼ / 240 |
| Shanghai | 19⅞ | 20⅛ / 19⅝ | 20¼ / |
| Singapore | 28 | 28⅛ / 28 | 28¼ / 2 |

* Rate quoted in London.

### BRITISH RAILWAY TRAFFICS

Southern — Past week £563,000, decrease £74,000; 20 weeks to date £6,925,000, decrease £33,000.

Great Western—Past week £473,000, decrease £40,000; 20 weeks to date £8,990,000, decrease £81,000.

London and North Eastern — Past week £814,000 decrease £44,000; 20 weeks to date £16,112,000 decrease £234,000.

London, Midland and Scottish.—Past week £1,134,000, decrease £122,000; 20 weeks to date £22,005,000, decrease £48,000.

## MARKETS AT A GLANCE

*Wednesday Night.*

**STOCKS AND SHARES:**

London cheerful.

Dublin steady.

Manchester Textiles slow.

Birmingham Motors irregular.

New York steady.

**MONEY:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England Rate | 2 | p.c. |
| Last Year | 2 | p.c. |
| Irish Banks' Rate | 3 | p.c. |
| London Day-to-Day Loans | ½ | p.c. |
| London Three Months' Bills | ⅞-¾ | p.c. |
| Price of Gold | 141/11½ | |
| Silver spot | 34 11/16 d. | |

## THE INDUSTRIAL MARKET

### TRIPLEX GLASS STRONG

Encouraging trade reports brought in fresh buyers to the Industrial market yesterday, and the tone continued satisfactory in most sections, despite a little profit-taking by short-term operators. The trans-Atlantic counters responded to the improved advices from Wall street overnight, but a reactionary tendency developed in the late dealings. "Emmies" ruled quietly steady, and also E. K. Cole. In the Cinema section Unions continued a good market. Gaumont British were marked down.

Cable and Wireless stocks were well maintained.

**ROLLS-ROYCE FEATURING.**

Chief interest among Aviation and kindred descriptions continued to centre around Rolls-Royce, which, as a result of continued strong buying, changed hands up to a new record price. The sharp rise induced profit-taking sales, and at the close a loss was recorded on balance. Other members of the group also suffered from scattered realisations.

In the Motor group a satisfactory tendency prevailed, although Thomas Tilling continued on offer and further fell 1s. 3d., and Austins gave way.

## VALUE OF THE £

| | Wednesday. | Tuesday. | Per Cent. of Parity. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 4.91⅛ | 4.91 | 100.9 |
| Montreal | 4.90⅞ | 4.91 | 100.8 |
| Amsterdam | 7.26¼ | 7.26½ | 60.0 |
| Berlin | 12.21 | 12.21 | 59.8 |
| Brussels | 29.05 | 29.06 | 83.0 |
| Copenhagen | 22.40 | 22.40 | 123.4 |
| Geneva | 15.20 | 15.20 | 60.3 |
| Milan | 59 11/16 | 59⅝ | 64.5 |
| Oslo | 19.90½ | 19.90½ | 109.6 |
| Paris | 74 1/32 | 74 1/32 | 60.1 |
| Stockholm | 19.39½ | 19.39½ | 106.8 |
| Kobe | 14½ | 14 7/16 | 174.1 |

*Close in New York, 4.91½.

Iron and Steel descriptions were favourably influenced by the appreciable increase last year in the profits of the Whitehead Iron Co. and the announcement of a bonus issue. Whitehead Iron shares advanced. Dorman Long were again in request, and further advanced.

Firmness was displayed by Electrical Equipments under the lead of Generals, for which a good demand existed, based on favourable dividend anticipations and bonus possibilities. At the close a gain of 9d. was shown. English Electric attracted attention, and put on 1s. 3d.

In the Drapery and Departmental Stores group, Marks and Spencers eased, while Woolworths held steady.

**TATE AND LYLE IN DEMAND.**

Among Provision and Catering descriptions Tate and Lyle were again in demand and put on another 9d. The two Unilevers also gained ground.

In the Textile group Wm. Hollins slipped back, while Porritts and Spencers reacted following the report.

Among Rayons, Courtaulds recovered to 54s. 3d., while Canadian Celanese hardened. American Celanese and British Celanese reacted.

Breweries displayed some irregularity, though most of the movements on balance favoured holders. Guinness, Ind Coope and South African Ord. shed a few pence.

Apart from Gallahers, which continued a good market, closing higher, there was not a great deal doing among Tobaccos. Copes hardened, but Tobacco Securities Trust Defd. gave way. "Bats," "Imps," Godfrey Phillips, and Carreras "A" all finished unchanged on the day.

Among Shipping descriptions Furness Withy further advanced, while Cunards hardened.

Triplex Glass provided the feature in a rather uncertain Miscellaneous section, meeting with buyers and closing with a gain of 4s. on balance.

Dunlops were a shade firmer.

### OILS FIRM

Following the period of interest on Tuesday, Oil shares continued to receive active attention yesterday, a large turn-over again being reported in the leading counters. Advices received overnight from New York in regard to the course of American oil shares were again favourable, higher prices being general. The continued strength of Royal Dutch was again one of the main features, the demand on Amsterdam account being even keener than of late. There was again a very large turn-over in Shells on local account. In anticipation of a satisfactory showing by the annual report, which should be available to-day, Burmahs met with a keen demand, which took the price up 4s to 3½. Anglo-Persians, however, despite hopes of an increased dividend for the past year, were on the dull side. There was little doing in the Eagle issues.

### RUBBERS FIRM

Although business showed no marked expansion, the Rubber Share Market was favourably affected by surrounding conditions, and a firm tone was in evidence. A rise of 1s. 9d. to 59s. 3d. c.d. in United Sua Betong was the chief movement, while, with the exception of a fractional loss in Pataling, other changes favoured holders. In the commodity section trading was fair and the tone firm, with spot rubber selling at 6d. per lb.

## MOTORS AND TEXTILES

### BIRMINGHAM

Tendency rather irregular. Rolls still higher, 153/3. Alvis hard, 12/-. Enfields receded to 31/6. Triumphs drooped to 8/1½. Triplex a good feature, 73/-. Napiers steady, 13/7½.

Austins ..... 51/3 | Raleighs ..... 45/-
Do Prefd. ... 35/6 | Rileys ..... 58/9
Bluemels ..... 38/6 | Rovers ..... 15/10½
Dennis ..... 35/9 | S.T.D. Pref. .... 1/3
Fords ..... 35/6 | Singers ..... 31/3
Humbers ..... 18/9 | Standards ..... 68/-
Leylands ..... 46/9 | Dunlops ..... 43/-
Lucas ..... 66/-

### MANCHESTER

Limited demand for Textiles, with prices generally steady.

Bleachers ..... 4/6-5/- | Velvets ..... 4/-4/6
Calicos ..... 6/6-9/- | Courtaulds ..... 54/-54/6
Dyers ..... 7/3-7/6 | Deloraine ..... 42/9-43/3
Cottons ..... 42/-43/- | Turner & Newall...57/9.
Spinners ..... 5/6-5/9 | 58/3
"Clubbers" ..... 4/9-5/3 | Wall Paper Def.56/6-57/
Coats ..... 65/-65/6 | A. & S. Henry.10/3-10/9

### LONDON WOOL SALES

Four catalogues were offered, totalling 6,851 bales, embracing:—990 New South Wales, 227 Queensland, 902 Victorian, 399 West Australian, 171 South Australian, 4,100 New Zealand, 152 Cape, and 10 Welsh; also 370 Canadian. With only another day to complete the series, buyers were anxious to cover their requirements, and offerings cleared readily to a good demand, both on home and Continental account at full rates.

## LATEST CLOSING AND STREET PRICES

### BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

| | Closing. | Rise or fall |
|---|---|---|
| Consols 2½% | 89⅝ / 89⅞ | + 3/32 |
| Do. 4 % | 116⅝ / 117¼ | + 1/8 |
| 3½% War Loan | 108¾ / 108⅞ | +7/16 |
| Funding Loan | 117⅞ / 118⅛ | — |
| Victory Bonds | 118¼ / 118⅝ | + 1/8 |
| 3% Conversion Loan | 106⅝ / 106 13/16 | — |
| 3½% Conversion Loan | 108 13/16 / 109 1/16 | + 1/4 |
| 4½% Conversion Loan | 114 7/32 / 114 7/16 | +1/16 |
| 5% Conversion Loan | 122⅛ / 122⅜ | + 1/8 |
| 2½ % Irish Land Stock 1903 | 92 / 94 | +1 |
| Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds | 107½ / 109 1/2 | — |
| India 3 % | 89 / 90 | +1 |
| Do. 3½% | 98 / 99 | + 1/2 |
| Do. 4½% | 113 / 114 | — |
| Do. 5½% | 108 13/16 / 109 5/16 | — |
| Local Loans | 97⅜ / 97⅞ | + 5/16 |
| Sudan 5½ % | 114 / 116 | — |

### PUBLIC BOARDS AND STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cent. El. Bd. 4% 1950-90 | 106 | 108* |
| Do. 3% 1950-70 | 115 | 117 |
| Do. 4½% 1951-73 | 110 | 112 |
| Do. 5% 1953-73 | 117 | 119 |
| Do. 4½% 1957-87 | 111 | 113 |
| Metro. Water 3 p.c. (a) | 99 | 101 |

### DOMINION AND COLONIAL STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Australian Com. 5 p.c. 1945-75 | 111⅜ | 112 |
| Do. do. 4 p.c. 1945-65 | 103 | 105 |
| Do. do. 3½ p.c. 1948-53 | 101 | 103* |
| Canada 4 p.c., 1940-60 | 104 | 106 |
| Do. 4 p.c. 1963-58 | 111 | 113 |
| Cape 3½ p.c. Cons. | 101 | 103* |
| Ceylon 5 p.c. | 106 | 107 |
| N.S.W. 5 p.c., 1945-65 | 109 | 109½ |
| Do. 4 p.c., 1942-62 | 102 | 104 |
| Do. 4½ p.c., 1933-45 | 101½ | 102½ |
| New Zealand 6 p.c., 1936-51 | 105 | 107 |
| Do. 3½ p.c., 1949-54 | 102 | 104 |
| Nigeria 5 p.c. | 128 | 130 |
| Queensland 5 p.c., 1940-60 | 107 | 107½ |
| South African 4 p.c., 1943-63 | 110⅜ | 110⅞ |
| Do. 5 p.c., 1945-75 | 115 | 117 |
| South Australian 5 p.c., 1945-75 | 110 | 110½ |
| Do. 4 p.c., 1940-60 | 102 | 104 |
| Victoria 4 p.c., 1940-60 | 100 | 102 |
| Do. 5 p.c., 1945-75 | 111 | 111½ |
| Western Australian 5 p.c., 1945-75 | 110¾ | 111 |
| Do. 4 p.c., 1942-67 | 102 | 104 |

### BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anglo-South American (£10) £5 paid | 5¼ | 5 dis |
| Bank of Australasia | 8 1/32 | 9 |
| Bank of England | 368 | 373 |
| Bank of Montreal | 34 | 37 |
| Bank of New South Wales | 22 | 24 |
| Bank of New Zealand | 25 1/16 | 27 1/16 |
| Barclay's "A" Shares | 10⅜ | 10 9/32 |
| British Overseas | 4 | 4½ |
| Canadian of Commerce | 30 | 32* |
| Chartered of India | 14⅞ | 15⅜ |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai | 122 | 126 |
| Lloyds | 60/6 | 62/6 |
| London and S. American | 4⅜ | 4⅞ |
| Martins, £20 (£2/10 paid) | 30 | 35 |
| Midland | 10 | 10¼ |
| National Discount "B" | 12¼ | 12¾ |
| National Provincial (£4 pd.) | 14⅞ | 15⅜ |
| Royal of Canada | 30 | 33 |
| Standard of South Africa | 13¾ | 14¼ |
| Union of Australia | 6⅜ | 6⅞ |
| Westminster Bank (£1) | 90/6 | 92/6 |

### FOREIGN BONDS.

M.U.—May 13

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Argentine 4 p.c. Resch | 100 / 101 |
| 102⅜ | Austrian 6 p.c. Guar., Do. 3% Guar. Stg. Bds | 102 / 103 |
| — | | 103 / 105* |
| 100½ | Belgian 5 p.c. | 99½ / 101* |
| 28 | Brazil (U.S. A. Bds. 27 | 28¼ / 29¼ |
| 91½ | Do. 5 p.c Funding | 88½ / 89½ |
| 69¾ | Do. 5 p.c do., 1914 | 67 / 68 |
| 102¼ | Chinese 4½ p.c. 1898 | 101 / 101 |
| 86⅝ | Do. 5 p.c., 1912 | 85¾ / 86¾ |
| 97¼ | Do. 5 p.c. Reorg. 1913 | 96¾ / 97¾ |
| 82 | Chinese Imp. Ry. 5% Gld | 98½ / 100½ |
| 86½ | Do Shanghai Nanking 5 p.c. | 85½ / 87½ |
| 32 | Do Tientsin-Pukow 5 p.c. | 30 / 34 |
| 10½ | Czecho-Slovakia Bonds | 106 / 107 |
| 106¾ | Egyptian Unified | 108 / 109 |
| 27⅛ | French Loan 4 p.c. | 26½ / 27 |
| 64½ | German 7 p.c. | 63 / 64 |
| 46 | Do 5½ p.c. | 44½ / 45½ |
| — | Do 4½ p.c. | 41 / 42 |
| 42½ | Greek 7 p.c., 1924 | 41 / 42 |
| 34 | Do. 6 p.c. Stabs. | 33 / 36 |
| 30 | Do. 5 p.c., 1914 | 28 / 31 |
| 33 | Italian Redemption | 31 / 34 |
| 93½ | Japan 6 p.c., 1924 | 84½ / 85½ |
| 89 | Do 5½ p.c. Conversion | 78½ / 80½ |
| 11¼ | Mexican 5 p.c., 99 | 9¾ / 11¾ |
| 11 | Do 6 p.c. 10-Y. Treas. | 9½ / 11 |
| 45 | Peru 7½ p.c. Guano | 43 / 45 |
| 13½ | Peruvian Corporation | 1½ / 2 |
| 8 | Do. Pref. | 7 / 8 |
| 32½ | Do. Defd. | 35½ / 37½ |
| 97¾ | Poland 7 p.c. Sterling | 93½ / 94½ |
| 72 | Portuguese 3 p.c. | 71¾ / 72¾ |
| — | Spanish 4 p.c. | 74 / 79 |
| 4¾ | Turkish 7½ p.c., 1933 | 4¼ / 4¾ |

### BRITISH RAILS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 43½ | Great Western | 48½ / 49½ |
| — | Do 5 p.c. Pref. | 118 / 120 |
| 18¾ | Lon., Mid & Scot. Ord | 17½ / 18 |
| — | Do. 4 p.c. Pref. | 79½ / 81½ |
| — | Do. 5 p.c. Red. Pref. | 101 / 104 |
| — | Do. 4 p.c. Pref., 1923 | 80 / 82 |
| 12¾ | Lon., North-East. 5 p.c Pref. Ord | 11¾ / 11¾ |
| — | Do. Def. Ord. | 5¾ / 5¾ |
| 6¼ | Do. 4 p.c. 1st Pref. | 59 / 61 |
| — | Do. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. | 21½ / 23½ |
| — | Lond. Trans. 5 p.c. "A" | 154 / 157 |
| — | Do. 4½ p.c. "A" | 127 / 130 |
| — | Do. "B" | 127 / 130 |
| — | Do. "C" | 89¾ / 100⅝ |
| 75⅞ | Southern Pref. Ord. | 85 / 85¾ |
| 24¼ | Do. Def. Ord. | 23⅞ / 24⅛ |
| — | Do. 5 p.c. Pref. | 118 / 120 |

### COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18 | Antofagasta Ord. | 16½ / 18½ |
| — | Argentine G.W. Ord. | 7 / 9 |
| — | Bahia Blanca Gnar. Stk. | 19 / 21 |
| 23½ | Buenos Ayres Gt. Sthn. | 22 / 24 |
| 7½ | Buenos Ayres & Pacific | 6½ / 8½ |
| 18 | Buenos Ayres and W. | 17 / 19 |
| — | Canadian National Ord. | 10 / 12 |
| 10⅝ | Canadian Pacific (£25) | 11⅜ / 11½ |
| 15½ | Central Argentine Ord. | 14 / 16 |
| 7½ | Do. Def. | 6 / 8 |
| 6 | Central Uruguay Ord. | 4 / 7 |
| 2½ | Cordoba Central New | 1½ / 3½ |
| — | Do 1st Deb. | 34 / 37 |
| 8 | Do 2nd Deb. | 9 / 11 |
| 12 | Entre Rios | 11½ / 13½ |
| — | Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref. | 14 / 16 |
| — | Grand Trunk 4 p.c. Gnar | 101 / 104 |
| — | Do. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb. | 102 / 105 |
| — | Interni. of Cent. America | 2 / 4 |
| 5 | Leopoldina | 5 / 6 |
| 1¼ | Mexican Rails | 1 / 2 |
| 2½ | Do. 8 p.c. Pref. | 2 / 3 |
| 1¼ | Do. 6 p.c. Pref. | 1 / 2 |
| 80 | San Paulo Ord. | 85 / 90* |
| 2 | United Havana | 1½ / 3½ |

### AMERICAN RAILS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| — | Atchison | 41 / 44 |
| — | Chicago, Milwaukee New | 1½ / 1½ |
| — | New York Central | 16 / 18 |
| — | Pennsylvania | 29 / 33 |
| 10¾ | Southern Common | 9 / 12 |
| — | Southern Pacific | 16 / 19 |
| 94½ | Union Pacific | 95 / 100 |

### BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

M.U.—May 13

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 122/6 | Bass Ratcliff Ord. | 122/6 / 124/6 | +0/6 |
| — | Brewers of Vancouver | 2/10 / 3/4½ | — |
| 11/6 | City of London Def. (5/-) | 11/3 / 12/6 | — |
| 80/6 | Courage Ord. | 73/0 / 81/3 | +0/6 |
| 91/6 | Distillers Ord. | 87/6 / 94/6 | — |
| 144/9 | Guinness Ord. (£1 units) | 144/0 / 146/0 | -0/6 |
| 107/3 | Ind Coope and Allsopp | 108/0 / 110/0 | -0/6 |
| — | Mitchell and Butlers | 88/0 / 89/9 | +0/6 |
| 94/0 | South African Breweries | 91/3 / 93/0 | +0/6 |
| — | Walker (John) Pref. | 22/3 / 23/3* | — |
| 17/4½ | Walker (P.) & R. Cain Or | 16/6 / 17/9 | — |
| 70/6 | Watney Combe Def. | 71/6 / 72/6 | +0/6 |

### DRAPERY AND STORES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 75/0 | Barker (John) | 75/3 / 76/3 | +0/3 |
| 5/9 | Cox, Son and Co. | 5/3 / 6/3 | — |
| — | Gamage (A. W.) | 18/9 / 19/6 | — |
| 79/6 | Harrod's Stores | 79/0 / 80/0 | +0/3 |
| 5/3 | Harrod's (B.A.) | 4/6 / 5/6 | — |
| 21/6 | Maple and Co. | 21/0 / 22/0 | — |
| 5 | Marks & Spencer (5/-) | 4½ / 4⅞ | -1/32 |
| — | Selfridges Pref. | 29/3 / 29/9* | — |
| 110/6 | Woolworth Ord. | 113/0 / 114/9* | — |
| 31/6 | Do. Pref. | 31/0 / 31/9* | — |

### ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| — | Bournemouth & Poole | 77/0 / 79/0 | — |
| 34/0 | Charing Cross | 33/0 / 35/0* | — |
| 36/0 | City of London | 36/0 / 37/0 | — |
| 57/3 | County of London | 56/6 / 57/6 | — |
| — | Electric Supply Corp. | 60/0 / 62/0 | -0/3 |
| — | Lancashire | 28/0 / 30/9 | +0/10½ |
| 37/0 | London Electric | 34/0 / 34/6 | — |
| 33/9 | Metropolitan | 32/9 / 33/9 | — |
| 34/0 | North Eastern | 33/3 / 34/3 | — |
| 33/9 | St. James's | 27/0 / 34/0 | — |
| — | Scottish Power | 41/9 / 42/9 | — |
| — | South London | 34/0 / 36/0 | — |
| 33/9 | Westminster Electric | 33/6 / 34/6 | — |
| — | Whitehall Inv. Pref. | 26/0 / 28/6 | — |
| — | Yorkshire Ord. | 44 0 / 45 0 | — |

### ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27/0 | Associated Electric Ind. | 27/0 / 28/6 | +0/1½ |
| 30/6 | British Insul. Cables | 31/6 / 32/6 | +0/3 |
| 70/0 | Callenders Cable | 70/0 / 71/0 | — |
| — | Enfield Cable | 98/0 / 100/0 | — |
| — | English Electric | 12/6 / 13/6 | +1/3 |
| 23/3 | Ever Ready (Sel.) | 21/0 / 31/9* | — |
| 52/3 | General Electric Ord. | 54/3 / 55/3 | +0/9 |
| 6 15/16 | Henley's Telegraph | 6 29/32 / 6 31/32 | — |
| 34/9 | Johnson and Phillips | 34/3 / 35/3 | — |
| — | Philips Lamps | 3⅜ / 3⅝ | — |
| 22/6 | Siemens | 22/0 / 23/0 | — |
| — | Telegraph Constr. | 22 6 / 23/6 | — |

### INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| — | Alliance £20 (£2 4/- p.) | 28½ / 27⅜* | — |
| — | Atlas £5 (£1 5/- paid) | 14¼ / 14¾ | — |
| — | Com. Un. £1 Units | 10½ / 11* | — |
| — | Eagle Star Ord. £3 | 18¾ / 18¾ | — |
| — | Employers' £1 (5/- paid) | 2 / 3¼ | — |
| — | Gen. Accdt. £5 (£1¼ p.) | 21½ / 22¾ | — |
| — | Guardian £3 (10/- paid) | 14 / 14½* | — |
| — | L. & Lan. Fire £5 (£2½ | 31½ / 32½ | — |
| — | Lon. Ass. £2½ (£1¼ p.) | 15 / 15½ | — |
| — | N.B. & Mer. £5 (£1¼ p.) | 43 / 45 | — |
| — | Northern £10 (£1 paid) | 19 / 20 | — |
| — | Pearl £1 | 20 / 21 | — |
| — | Phoenix £10 (£1 paid) | 14⅝ / 15½* | — |
| — | Do. £1 (£2.) | 1⅝ / 1⅝* | — |
| — | Prudential | 34½ / 35½ | — |
| — | Do. "B" £1 (4/- paid) | 4⅞ / 5¼ | — |
| — | Royal Exchange | 9⅝ / 10½ | — |
| — | Royal Ins. £1 (10/- pd.) | 8¾ / 8¾ | — |
| — | Sun Ins. £1 (5/- paid) | 4½ / 4¾ | — |
| — | Sun Life £1 (1.p.) | 2½ / 2⅝ | — |
| — | Yorkshire 50/ (10/- pd.) | 7/6 / 8/3 | — |

### LAND AND INVESTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12/0 | Argentine Land Invest. | 10/6 | 12/6 | — |
| 14/6 | Do. Southern Land | 14/0 | 15/0 | — |
| — | Covent Garden Ord. | 30 3 | 31/3 | — |
| — | Forestal Land | 14/9 | 15/9 | -0/3 |
| 19/4½ | Hudson's Bay Ord. | 17/6 | 18/6 | — |
| 1½ | Hyderabad Deccan | 1¼ | 1½ | — |
| 1/3 | Pekin Syndicate | 1/6 | 2/0 | — |
| 34/6 | Sudan Plantations | 34/9 | 35/6 | +0/6 |

### OILS.

M.U.—May 13

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17/3 | Anglo-Ecuadorian | 19/0 | 19/3 | — |
| 1 7/16 | Anglo-Egyptian "B" | 1 7/16 | 1 9/16 | — |
| 2 25/32 | Anglo-Persian Ord | 2 13/16 | 2 | — 3/32 |
| 35/0 | Do. 8 p.c. 1st Pref | 31/0 | 33/6 | +0/3 |
| 37/6 | Do. 9½ p.c. 2nd Pref | 27/3½ | 30/11½ | +0/11½ |
| 27/0 | Anex Trinidad (5/- shares) | 27/4½ | 27/10¾ | -0/1½ |
| 1 1/32 | Attock | — | 1 1/16 | — |
| 14/3 | British Borneo Pet. (6/0) | 12/6 | 13/0* | -0/3 |
| 5 4½ | British Burmah (£/-) | 5/0 | 6/0 | — |
| 3/3 | British Controlled | 3/7½ | 4/1½ | — |
| 7/10½ | Do. Pref. | 8/0 | 8/3 | — |
| 3 13/16 | Burmah | 3 7/32 | 3 29/32* | + 1/32 |
| 38/6 | Do. 5 p.c. Pref. | 39/3 | 39/6 | — |
| 4 7/16 | Canadian Eagle Ord. | 3/0 | 3/6 | — |
| 10/0 | Do. 7 p.c. 1st Pref (£3) | 9/0 | 10/9 | — |
| 5/6 | Do. 8 p.c. Pref. | 5/0 | 6/6 | — |
| 7/0 | Kern River (10/) | 7/10½ | 8 1/32 | — |
| 1¾ | Lobitos | 1 29/32 | 1 31/32 | + 1/32 |
| 4/6 | Mexican Eagle Ord | 4/10½ | 5/4½ | -0/1½ |
| 7/6 | Do. 8 p.c. Pref | 8/0 | 8/6 | — |
| 7/0 | Do. 7 p.c. 1st Pref (4 paid) | 6/6 | 7/6 | — |
| 0/9 | North Caucasian (10/) | 1/0 | 1/6 | — |
| 9/6 | Phoenix Oil | 10/4½ | 10/10½ | +0/4½ |
| 5/0 | Rosario 1/- shares | 3/12½ | 3/7½ | — |
| 23½ | Royal Dutch | 23⅜ | 23⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 23 3/32 | Shell Transport | 21 7/32 | 21 29/32 | + 1/32 |
| 12⅜ | Do. 5 p.c. Pref. £10 | 12¼ | 12¾ | — |
| 32 7/16 | Do. 6 p.c. Pref | 32 1/32 | 32 11/16 | — |
| 9/7½ | Stanca Romana | 10/4½ | 10/10½ | — |
| 2/6 | Tankers Pref | 2/7½ | 3/1½ | — |
| 10 11/16 | Trinidad Central | 11/15 | 11/7½ | -0/4½ |
| 31 5/32 | Trinidad Leasehold | 31 7/32 | 31 15/32 | + 1/32 |
| 2¼ | V.O.C. Holdings | 2¼ | 2 5/16 | + 1/32 |
| 2¼ | Do. 7 p.c. Pref | 2¼ | 2 5/16 | + 1/32 |

### TEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amal Estates | 10½ | Imperial | 12 3/32 |
| Assam Con | 31/32 | Jatinga Valley | 1 |
| Assam Front'r | 17/32 | Jhanzie | 1½ |
| Bor'wan'llawa | 9 1/16 | Jokai | 1½ |
| Borelli | 2¾ | Jorehaut | 1 1/16 |
| Brahmapootra | 1 5/32 | Kanan Devan | 2½ |
| Brit. Indian | 2½ | Lobong | 2 |
| Buttabarie | 1¾ | Lungla | 1 5/32 |
| Ceylon Plant. | 1 1/16 | Makum | 1 1/16 |
| Ceylon Prop. | 1 7/16 | Mosbund | 1 5/16 |
| Chargola | 1 29/32 | Nedeem | 2½ |
| Chubwa | 2 3/8 | New Dimbula | 3½ |
| Chulna | 2½ | Newara Eliya | 4½ |
| Co. Tea & L. | 10½ | Ouvah | 11 5/16 |
| Darjeeling Co. | 1 1/4 | Peacock & Nil | 1 7/8 |
| Do. Consol | 2½ | Pabbodan | 2½ |
| Dennik | 1 5/16 | Pundaloya | 2 7/16 |
| Dimbula Val. | 1¾ | Rosehaugh Co. | 7/8 |
| Doaars | 2½ | Scottish Assam | 1½ |
| Doom Dooma | 2½ | Scot. T. & Ln. | 1 |
| E. Assam | 2½ | Singlo | 2 1/8 |
| East Produce | 2 3/8 | Sumatra | 1 1/16 |
| Empire | 1 5/8 | Travancore | 2 5/16 |
| Galaha Ceylon | 1 7/16 | Up. Assam | 1½ |

### RUBBERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21/9 | Anglo-Dutch | 23/0 | +0/3 |
| 11/9 | Anglo-Malay | 12/6 | — |
| 2/10½ | Bukit Mertajam | 3 3 | — |
| 0/10½ | Bukit Sembawang | 1/0 | — |
| 15/6 | Grand Central | 17/0 | +0/3 |
| 1/8 | Highlands | 30/0 | — |
| 11/3 | Jugra Land | 12 3/4 | — |
| 1 11/32 | Kuala Lumpur | 33/9 | — |
| 17/6 | Linggi | 13/3 | — |
| 3/8 | London Asiatic | 4/3 | — |
| 24/3 | Malacca | 26/3 | +0/3 |
| 30/3 | Malaya | 31 7½ | +0/3 |
| 2 7/32 | Merliman-Pegoh | 2/0 | — |
| 17/6 | Orient Trust | 18/0 | — |
| 28/0 | Rubber Trust | 31/3 | +0/3 |
| 1/0 | Tanjiong

# FOOD AND PRODUCE MARKETS

*Glasgow—Handy-weight Cattle in request, Sheep in keen demand. Edinburgh—Good supplies Stores and quieter trade. London—Rubber firmer, Tin dearer, Copper active, and Wheat cargoes irregular.*

### CATTLE.

**GLASGOW.**—420 home-fed Scotch cattle offered and quality again fairly good. Handyweights were in request. Top quality bullocks and heifers 51/6, current 42/- to 46/-, secondary and heavy 35/-. 200 sheep penned. All classes in keen request around prices of last week. Cross heggets to 51/-, half-bred to 60/-, half-bred ewes to 46/6, crosses 44/6, cheviots 43/-, blackfaced to 38/-, lambs to 57/-.

DONNELLY, DUBLIN, LTD.

No cut on fat pigs or pigs of Ulster breed.
Pigs under 6 stone ... 50/- per cwt., dead-weight.
" " 12 " ... 47/- " "
" " 16 " ... 46/- " "
Sows ... 24/- " "
All subject to our terms of buying.—(Advt.)

**EDINBURGH.**—Good supplies of store cattle. Trade quieter. Black polled bullocks sold to £18 10/-, coloured polled bullocks to £17 15/-, horned bullocks to £16, and black polled stirks to £13 10/-. Milk cows were a slow trade. Best sorts sold to £25.

Send your Pigs to COSGRAVE, RANELAGH. Highest Current Prices Paid.—(Advt.)

### GRAIN.

**FLOATING GRAIN CARGOES (BALTIC).**—WHEAT—The cargo market was rather featureless owing to lack of millfeed support, and prices were easier lower for Plate grades

## JOHN H. COX, AUCTIONEER AND VALUER,
29 BACHELOR'S WALK,
ON VIEW TO-DAY. AUCTION TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), at 12.30.

COMPRISING:—A FINE COLLECTION OF VICTORIAN AND REPRODUCTION FURNITURE, REMOVED FROM PRIVATE RESIDENCES AT LUCAN AND SANTRY, AND SEVERAL STORAGE CONSIGNMENTS, REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF TO-MORROW'S (FRIDAY) AUCTION,

Comprising:—Mhy. Diningroom Suite, of twelve Chairs and two Carving Chairs, with Sideboard and Diningroom Table to match; Mhy. Bureau Bookcase, Chippendale design; Mhy. Sideboard, Chippendale design; French Inlaid Serpentine Glass-front China Display Cabinet, 7-piece Mhy. Diningroom Suite, Q.A. design; Mhy. Occasional Tables, Silver Plate, Cutlery and Bric-a-Brac; Mhy. 4ft. Chippendale Bedroom Suite, 2 Mhy. 4ft. Sheraton Bedroom Suites, very fine 6ft. W'nut Bedroom Suite, and also several Modern Bedroom Suites, in w'nut and oak, and a Set of 8 Spindle-back Mhy. Diningroom Chairs, with leather seats; 2 French Buhl Cabinets; Dining Tables, in mhy., oak and w'nut; and several other pieces of High-Class Furniture. Also a large collection of Deal and Kitchen Furniture will be disposed of at the commencement of the Auction, at 12.30.

Furniture Auctions and Valuations for Probate and Insurance, etc., personally conducted by John H. Cox.

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TUESDAY, MAY 28th, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
5 CORRIG AVENUE,
DUN LAOGHAIRE.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RESIDUE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

MESSRS. HAZLEY & CO. are instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the Premises, the Residue of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., comprising:—American Organ (Mason and Hamlin), in perfect order; Mahogany Mirror-back Sideboard, Mahog. Writing Table, Easy and Occasional Chairs, Mahogany Dining Tables, Axminster Carpets (as new), All-Brass Fender, Pictures, China, E.P. Ware, etc.; Curtains, Blinds and Gas Fittings, Bedroom Appointments, including:—Handsome Suite, in walnut; Mahogany Wardrobes, Linen Press, ANTIQUE MAH. WARDROBE, Brass-mtd. Bedsteads and Hair Mattresses; Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, including Regulo Bungalow Gas Cooker, Perfection Oil Cooker, House Ladders, and other miscellaneous effects. Greenhouse (9 x 6). Entire on View day of Sale from 9.30 a.m.

**HAZLEY & CO.,**
Auctioneers and Valuers, M.I.A.A.,
MAIN STREET, BLACKROCK.

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FURNITURE AUCTION,
TO-DAY (THURSDAY), AT 12 NOON,
AT SALEROOMS, 30 UP. ORMOND QUAY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, without Reserve, PIANOS, GRAMOPHONES, WIRELESS SET, Coach-built Invalid Chair, attractive Household Furniture, and miscellaneous Effects.

**MICHAEL BARRON & SON,**
Auctioneers, Valuers, and Court Receivers,
30 and 35 UPPER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN.

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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

A BUSINESS Training at Skerry's College, 76 Stephen's Green, qualifies for the best posts. Prospectus free. T

A FIRST class Auctioneering Firm has vacancy for a GENTLEMAN capable of introducing business in Pembroke, Kingstown and Bray districts; good commission terms.—R 1871, this office. 20 F

APPRENTICE WANTED to Motor Engineering, not over 16 years; 50 fee required.—R 1558, this office.

BOOTS—WANTED, a capable MAN for Boot Dept.; indoor.—T. A. Golden, Bank Buildings, Manor-hamilton. 17 C

BOOT Trade—WANTED immediately, good SALESMAN (drummer). Address, with copy references, "Z 2416, Salesman," this office. 21 A

FULLY experienced GIRL, Betting Office, WANTED immediately; wages £2 weekly.—R 1568, this office. 19 D

HOME and small salary offered to young Protestant Lady in return for Help in small bungalow, Dublin suburb; adult family of 3.—R 1792, this office. 21 F

LADY BOOKKEEPER REQUIRED (Protestant); must be good at figures, able to type, etc.; none but those with experience need apply; state age and salary expected.—R 1851, this office. T

PAINTING FOREMAN—WANTED, a reliable experienced MAN, capable of undertaking entire charge of workmen, with knowledge of kindred trades preferred; constant employment; state salary.—R 1699, this office. 20 E

REQUIRED immediately, experienced young LADY as CASHIER and GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT; shorthand and typewriting essential; salary £50; state age, experience, with copies testimonials, to R 1809, this office. 21 D

RAT CATCHER; advise terms and send copies references to R 1890, this office. 22 F

STOCKMAN REQUIRED for large Dairy Farm, Co. Dublin; preference given to applicants who have been through an agricultural college. Address "Z 2411, Stockman," this office. 21 F

SHORTHAND TYPIST, willing, efficient, Protestant, REQUIRED for City Office. Write, stating experience or qualifications, R 1872, this office. 22 E

TYPEWRITING Office REQUIRES TYPIST, commercial training return for service.—R 1797, this office. 21

USEFUL Protestant HELP REQUIRED, Bray, housework and help with children. Address "Z 2359, Useful Help," this office. 20 E

WANTED immediately, experienced PIGGA MACHINISTS; good wages. Apply 2 Colley's lane. 17 D

WANTED, Protestant young LADY HELP for quiet country place; maid kept; good home; salary £16 to start.—Mrs. Strong, Moute, Kells, Meath. 21 F

WANTED for institution, a GIRL for SEWING; must be able to cut out and use machine; wages £25, with uniform. Address "Z 2413, Girl," this office. 21 D

WANTED, LADY CLERK for summer months; must be quick and accurate at figures, and have experience of office routine. Reply, in own handwriting, and state salary, R 1991, this office. T

WANTED, for a factory in Donegal making ladies' wear a competent CUTTER, able to assist in management. Reply, stating experience, salary expected, enclosing copies of testimonials, to "Z 2425, Cutter," this office. 22 A

### HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, OFFICIALS, SERVANTS, ETC.

### POSITIONS VACANT.

EXPERIENCED COOK REQUIRED immediately, for Prince Wales Hotel, Athlone; wages £1 weekly. Apply, with references, duly, Proprietress. 16 D

EXPERIENCED COOK REQUIRED for city hotel.—R 1684, this office. 20 E

EXPERIENCED YOUNG WAITER REQUIRED, first class Hotel (Dublin); permanency. Address, giving full particulars, "Z 2392, Waiter," this office. 21 D

HALL PORTER REQUIRED for first class Hotel. Apply, stating experience and enclosing copies of references, R 1845, this office. 22 E

MANAGERESS WANTED for seaside resort, also restaurant; experienced WAITRESS; send copies of references and wages required.—R 1652, this office. 19 D

MANAGERESS REQUIRED for first class Hotel, permanent; good salary to suitable person; send full particulars. Address "Z 2378, Manageress," this office.

WANTED for a good class Commercial Hotel in the North, a thoroughly experienced young COOK; must be a good carver; permanent if suitable; state age, wages, and copies references. Address "Z 2399, Cook," this office. 21 F

WANTED, thoroughly experienced HOUSEMAID, for first class hotel; also KITCHEN and STILL-ROOM Maids; must be experienced. Address "Z 2412, Housemaid," this office.

WANTED, thoroughly experienced HOUSEMAID, for first class hotel; also KITCHEN and STILL-ROOM MAID; must be experienced. Address "Z 2412, Housemaid," this office. 22 E

YOUNG LADY REQUIRED as LEARNER in first class Hotel. Address, giving full particulars, "Z 2391, Learner," this office. 21 D

### EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

ASSISTANT Chef, young Man, twenty-two, four years experience in highclass in small place. Address "Z 2422, Chef," this office. 22 A

A HOUSEMAID, hotel; Isle of Man preferred; highest references.—R 1839, this office.

A GOOD Cook, hotel or private, country; highly recommended.—R 1840, this office.

EXPERIENCED House Parlourmaid, small family, or Single Housemaid, seaside hotel, school; moderate wages. Address "Z 2427, Maid," this office. 22 A

KITCHENMAID or second Cook; highest references; hotel.—R 1835, this office.

YOUNG Hotel Waitress; very good references.—R 1841, this office.

YOUNG Girl, train as Pantry-maid, hotel, city; recommended.—R 1834, this office.

### MEDICAL NURSING AND APPOINTMENTS.

APPRENTICE REQUIRED, middle of June, Dublin Chemist; South side; fee.—R 1863, this office. 22A

CHEMIST shop for Sale as Going Concern. For fuller particulars apply R 1770, this office. 21 F

DOCTOR is free to do Locums from now until October. Address "Z 2368, Locums," this office.

DUBLIN Chemist recommends his capable Senior Assistant for position needing experience and energy.—R 1869, this office.

FOR Sale, City Pharmacy, central position; low rent, lease.—R 1721, this office. 20 E

FOR Sale, city Pharmacy (Lock-up), going concern, busy thoroughfare; low rent.—R 1687, this office. 22 A

LADY wishes post Nurse Companion Help, all duties; excellent references. Address "Z 2400, Post," this office.

LADY highly recommends cheerful, experienced Nurse Attendant; old lady or gentleman.—Mrs. Wynne, Alders, Foxrock. 22 A

NURSE Companion (Protestant), hospital and private experience, disengaged; well recommended; moderate salary. Address "Z 2405, Nurse," this office. 21 D

QUALIFIED Chemist seeks change; capable of taking complete charge; satisfactory references. Address "Z 2357, Chemist," this office. 18 D

QUALIFIED ASSISTANT WANTED for suburban Pharmacy; state experience, salary, etc.—R 1752, this office. 20 E

QUALIFIED Dental Surgeon has vacancy for young LADY PUPIL; fee. Address "Z 2380, Pupil," this office. 21 F

T.C.D. MAN wishes to Transfer his Practice on Riviera owing to ill health; unique opportunity; particulars on application. Address "Z 2369, Practice," this office. 20 E

THEATRE STAFF NURSE REQUIRED, R.G.N.; salary £85. Apply, with full particulars of training and experience, to Matron, Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. 22 A

UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANT (Male) WANTED in Dublin for relief work during the summer months.—R 1868, this office. 22 A

WANTED, on Chemist's Premises, centrally situated, two Rooms, suitable for Sight Testing Optician. Reply, with particulars, R 1772, this office. 21 D

### REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

REPRESENTATIVE on commission basis REQUIRED for sale of Lubricants for Counties Cork, Kerry, Limerick and Clare.—R 1786, this office. 21 D

SALESMAN REQUIRED for Midlands; excellent terms. Full particulars, experience, copy references to R 1866, this office.

### AGENCIES AND SITUATIONS WANTED.

TRAVELLER, 28, experienced, own car, connection in Co. Clare and Limerick, security and references, requires good line. Address "Z 2342, Traveller," this office. 18 E

YOUNG Man (29), representing first class Western firm, splendid connections, own car, desires other lines for Galway, Mayo, Clare and Limerick. Address "Z 2414, Man," this office. 21 F

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AUCTION THURSDAY, 6th JUNE, at 12 noon,
ON THE PREMISES,
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE,
346 GRIFFITH AVENUE,
GLASNEVIN.

Vacant Possession. Lease 149 years from 25th March, 1928, at £9 10/- per annum. F.L.V. £21.

Accommodation: Two sittingrooms, 3 bedrooms, bat bath, wash basin, kitchen, etc.; electric light, garden at front and good-sized garden at rear, space for garage. This House was erected about 8 years ago by the Civil Service Housing Association. It is nicely situated, convenient to Tram. Particulars of an arrangement for obtaining portion of the purchase money may be had from the Auctioneer. On view each afternoon. Conditions of Sale of the premises from

Messrs. ROGER GREENE and SONS,
Solicitors, 11 Wellington quay,
Dublin.

**WILLIAM J. HERON,**
Auctioneer, M.I.A.A.,
188 PEARSE STREET, DUBLIN.

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SATURDAY'S "IRISH TIMES."

Advertisers will greatly oblige by sending their copy of advertisements for Saturday's issue of this paper this afternoon or before noon on Friday.

Copy received later cannot be guaranteed publication in Saturday's issue.

### LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

SOLICITOR, recently qualified, seeks Assistantship.—R 1745, this office. 20 E

### MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, INVESTMENTS, ETC.

CASH Advanced, £10 upwards, with or without security.—P. and J. Toohey, 5a Fownes street. T

CASH Advanced, £10 upwards, with or without security.—S. Mohovitz, 34 Exchequer street, Dublin. T

LOANS Advanced, £10 upwards, with or without security; strictly private.—Commercial Union Loan and Discount Co., 57 Mid. Abbey street. 'Phone, 43096. T

LOANS Wanted, 1st Mortgage, county town property, £850; city property, £1,000; ruling rates.—Charville, Whole of Queen street.

PRIVATE Loans, £20 and upwards.—Central Trust, Ltd., 17 Clare street, Dublin. 'Tel. 62122. T

WANTED, WORKING PARTNER, invest £250 (garage in city); good salary and half profits; principals only.—R 1653, this office. 19 D

WANTED Loan of £75; repay £1 weekly and interest.—R 1796, this office. 21 A

£1,450, for Mortgage Investments, House and other Property.—Haigh and Son, 3-4 Lower O'Connell street, Dublin. X

### EDUCATION, TUITIONS, ETC.

ALL Professional and University Prelims. Oral and Correspondence. Success lists free.—McGuire's College, Gardiner's Row, Dublin. T

ALL bearing the name of Hayes should see the "Irish Family Names" feature in the Weekly Irish Times to-day. Price twopence. 21 F

LADY Graduate, Hons., Irish, English, Latin, French, games, seeks post Teaching, Secretarial. R 1854, this office. 22 A

### GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.

WANTED, SUBSTITUTE J.A.M. for Rosses N.S. in June. Apply immediately to Miss McCollum, above address. 21 D

WANTED, two FULL TIME TEACHERS (C.I.) for a Girls' Secondary School in Dublin; one (Graduate for Senior Classes; subjects: Irish (Intermediate Certificate), Mathematics, Geography; and one for Junior Classes, all subjects, including Irish; copies of testimonials should accompany applications.—R 1782, this office. 21 E

### EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A YOUNG lady, 22, R.C., refined, educated, domesticated and excellent needlewoman, would go as Companion Help to lady or grown children; presently engaged as Mother's Help; disengaged 1st July; highest references.—Box No. 1140, Cork Office.

BOOKKEEPER (Protestant), 12 years experience, seeks post; highest reference. Address "Z 2350, Bookkeeper," this office. T

CHAUFFEUR Gardener disengaged, age 38, would take commercial employment; good references; Dublin or suburbs.—R 1828, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge. 20 E

COMPANION Chauffeur-Young Gentlewoman, go daily; experienced driver.—Box 624, Stephens's Library, Dun Laoghaire. T

CAPABLE young Lady, refined, well educated, wishing to complete University career, desires post in or near city; highest references. Address "Z 2429, Lady," this office. 21 D

CATHOLIC young Man, married, one child, wants any kind of Weekly Work; at present employed at Gardening and General Man, being unused this week-end through no fault of his own (Protestants preferred); can be recommended by present and past employers.—R 1906, this office. 22 A

GIRL, age 17 years, R.C., wishes to hear of vacancy as Apprentice to Dressmaking.—R 592, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 19 D

GENTLEWOMAN, disengaged three afternoons, act as Companion; thoroughly excellent cookery, expert shopper; city or suburbs.—R 1812, this office. 21 D

GROCERY, Provisions, Hardware—Young Man, Protestant, eight years experience, seeks position; highest references; salary moderate; indoor or outdoor. Address "Z 2396, Position," this office. 21 F

HOUSEKEEPER, plain cooking, elderly, Protestant; good references; quiet home. Address "Z 2387, Housekeeper," this office. 22 F

HANDYMAN seeks position, all estate repairs, carpentry, building, painting, etc., married. Address "Z 2374, Handyman," this office. 21 F

HOUSEKEEPER or General, thoroughly experienced; highest references.—R 1857, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER to gentleman. Lady Help; capable taking charge, good cook; highest references. Address "Z 2436, Housekeeper," this office. 22 F

LADY highly recommends her Companion Housekeeper, I.C. (hospital trained); take old or invalid lady, housekeep, etc.; disengaged end June.—R 1848, Smith and Sons, Dun Laoghaire.

MOTHER'S Help seeks position with Protestant family, young, domesticated; recommended. Address "Z 2421, Help," this office. 22 A

YOUNG Lady, good education and appearance, with thorough knowledge Office routine, shorthand and typewriting, desires post; excellent references.—R 1742, this office. 20 E

YOUNG Lady requires post as Junior Shorthand Typist two years experience; can start immediately.—R 1724, this office. 20 E

YOUNG Man, of varied experience, London matriculation standard education, desires employment in clerical or other capacity calling for organisational initiative. Address "Z 2383, Man," this office. 21 F

YOUNG Girl, assist in Shop and Housework.—R 1825, this office.

YOUNG Lady, experienced Shorthand Typist, all office duties, well recommended, desires position. Address "Z 2438, Typist," this office. 22 A

YOUNG Lady, refined, with some experience, wishes position as nice family. Companion to young ladies or beach; first-class references; well recommended. Address "Z 2444, Lady," this office. 22 A

### MALE SERVANTS WANTED.

WANTED, HOUSE and GARDEN BOY; state wages; good references. Address "Z 2420, Boy," this office. 21 D

### STEWARDS AND GARDENERS WANTED.

GARDENER and GENERAL MAN WANTED for premises; must be able milk and have thorough knowledge of gardening; state age, experience and wages expected. Address "Z 2376, Gardener," this office. 21 D

### MALE SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

E. R. HYDE can recommend active, competent Herd, thoroughly trustworthy, good milker, married; leaving as employer is giving up stock.—Lynbury, Mullingar. 21 F

EXPERIENCED Handyman, gardening, cattle, sheep, herd; well recommended; Protestant. Address "Z 2394, Man," this office. 21 D

EXPERIENCED Butler Valet, capable of taking charge, disengaged soon; go anywhere. Address "Z 2424, Male," this office.

MIDDLEAGED Man (Protestant), milk and do yard work; moderate wage; highly recommended.—Shamrock House, Naas.

PROTESTANT young Man wishes to learn Pantry Work, generally useful; good references. Address "Z 2375, Man," this office. 21 D

STRONG willing Boy, clean and tidy, age 18, seeks position to be trained under Butler; can milk cow, care small garden; indoor; R.C.; recommended. Address "Z 2417, Boy," this office.

YOUNG Man, 22 years, understands gardening and housework, desires position; highest references.—Wm. Lynam, Woodlands, Ballickmoyler, Carlow.

### STEWARDS AND GARDENERS DISENGAGED.

WORKING Gardener, disengaged, Protestant, single, good general worker, clean milker; best references. R 1682, this office. 20 E

### DOMESTICS WANTED.

WANTED immediately, WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, for business house; thoroughly recommended; apply with copies references, etc. Address "Z 2440, Housekeeper," this office. 22 A

WANTED, MAID ATTENDANT, R.C., for young lady; salary £24. Address "Z 2446, Attendant," this office. 22 A

"IRISH TIMES"
EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.
NO FEES CHARGED.
HOURS: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
The Matron has several vacancies on her books for recommended Unemployed, experienced and untrained, placed immediately.

31 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
'Phone, 23062.

### DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

### COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

A WELL trained young COOK GENERAL REQUIRED in Bray, June 1st; no scrubbing; wages £30.—T., c/o. Wilde's Office, Bray. 22 A

A GOOD COOK GENERAL REQUIRED for Tuam, Co. Galway; family two; two maids kept; good cooking essential; wages £36; state age, experience and full particulars. Address "Z 2432, Cook," this office. 22 A

COOK HOUSEKEEPER REQUIRED, Protestant, capable taking charge; good cooking essential; help occasionally with children. Particulars, Rockbrae, Bray. 20 E

COOK GENERAL for England WANTED immediately, young, for modern house, near London; three in family; plain cooking only; fare paid; state wages required. Apply, with copies references, R 1870, this office. 22 A

COMPETENT COOK GENERAL WANTED for Business house, South side; must be reliable; a good home for suitable person; good wages.—R 1888, this office. 22 A

EXPERIENCED COOK GENERAL WANTED; good reference. Apply morning, 24 Leeson Park. 21 F

NOTICE.

IN addressing envelopes covering replies to advertisers in this Paper great care should be taken to include the catch words, when same are given, after the Office Number, thus: "Z 20, Housemaid," should be carefully written upon the envelope. T

WANTED, COOK GENERAL, young. Apply, Wednesday, Thursday afternoons.—Mrs. Arkroyd, Uptown House, Dolder road, Rathgar. 22 F

WANTED at once, young R.C. COOK GENERAL; house parlourmaid kept; send papers, state wages.—Mrs. Sweetman, Derrybawn, Glendalough, Co. Wicklow. 22 F

### GENERALS WANTED.

IRISH lady REQUIRES experienced GENERAL (young), North Wales; small family; good wages; return with her end of month.—1224, Irish Times Branch Office, Ranelagh. 21 D

OUTDOOR GENERAL WANTED, immediately; good reference.—24 Brighton square, Rathgar. 20 F

WANTED, young experienced GENERAL indoor; no cooking; copies references.—R 1712, this office. 20 E

WANTED, GENERAL MAID for bungalow; family three, adults; wages £20; Clontarf.—R 1735, this office. 20 E

WANTED, smart, strong GENERAL, 20-25; references required. Apply Carrtbrook Hotel, Douglas. 22 A

WANTED, smart young GENERAL. Apply Tivoli, Palmerston road.

WANTED for farmer's place, Westmeath, country GIRL, over 30, as GENERAL; no milking; send copies references, particulars. Address "Z 2447, General," this office. 22 E

WANTED for Dalkey, experienced GENERAL, good plain cook, small washing, cleanliness essential.—625, Stephens' Library, Dun Laoghaire.

### HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

REQUIRED immediately, trained HOUSE PARLOURMAID for South Meath; cook general kept; near Castleknock Church; modern conveniences; small family; send copy papers, stating age and wages expected. Address "Z 2358, Parlourmaid," this office. 20 E

WANTED, thoroughly experienced PARLOURMAID; three in family; two maids kept; apply—Mrs. Longfield, Longueville, Mallow. 21 E

WANTED, experienced HOUSE PARLOURMAID, Irish family, 3; adults, 3 children; three hours hour London; Irish cook general.—Mrs. O'Kelly, Arravale, Berkhamsted, Herts. 22 A

WANTED, young HOUSE PARLOURMAID; must be good waitress; good cook essential; small family two; no basement. Apply, letter only, with copies, Mrs. Martin, St. Brendan's, Ballsbridge.

WANTED (temporary) HOUSE PARLOURMAID, small family; couple (by letter only) Mrs. Matson, Burlington House, Burlington road.

YOUNG HOUSEMAID, little experience or to train, WANTED for doctor's family, Merrion square. Address "Z 2441, Maid," this office.

### NURSES WANTED.

NURSE WANTED to take complete charge of four months baby and boy five years. Also young GENERAL WANTED for small house, Blackrock district; comfortable home. Apply, after 3 o'clock to 2 Hillsborough Park, Dun Laoghaire. T

RELIABLE GIRL WANTED to take care two children during afternoons; Rathgar district.—R 1805, this office. 21 F

WANTED, DAILY HELP for young children. Apply R 1843, this office.

WANTED, experienced CHILDREN'S NURSE, four children, between 7 months to 9 years; must be well educated; highest references, state wages and age.—R 1865, this office.

### DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

AT Mrs. Hayden's Registry, Nass—Two nice country Girls, 18-20; reliable situations Dublin, some training for parlour work or train General; also Children's Nurse.

EXPERIENCED Daily Worker; washing, scrubbing; city, suburbs; good reference.—R 1824, this office.

EXPERIENCED, respectable Girl, vicinity Blackrock, for washing Wednesday and Saturday; references.—246, Irish Times Branch Office, Blackrock.

SUPERIOR Girl desires position, Light Housework, care children, mending, darning; convent trained. R 1877, this office. 21 F

WORKING Housekeeper, now London, desires position, Ireland, with gentleman or lady, any position of trust; free now; long references.—Morrissey, 8 Sackville Gardens, Parker's Green, London, S.W.13. 18 E

"IRISH TIMES"
EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.
NO FEES CHARGED.
HOURS: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

31 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
'Phone, 23062.

### COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.

AN excellent young Cook requires post for month of July; 1934 Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge.

MUNSTER Institute Girl seeks Dairy Post, experienced milking machines, take complete charge. R 1838, this office. 21 F

TWO cousins, country girls, Cook General and House Parlourmaid.—R 1838, this office. 22 E

### GENERALS DISENGAGED.

DISENGAGED, experienced young General, small family, or care children.—635, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge.

EXPERIENCED General, young (Protestant); city, suburbs; good references. Address "Z 2393, General," this office. 21 D

EXPERIENCED General, small adult family, city, suburbs; good references.—R 1819, this office.

FAITHFUL Daughter, experienced, seeks situation as General early in June; good reference. Address "Z 2370, General," this office. 20 E

GENERAL (24), 6 years experience, excellent reference, wishes situation in small family; Dublin suburbs preferred; wages £24.—Jane McManus, Tully, Lusmaghes, Co. Fermanagh. 22 E

GENERAL, good cooking, city or suburbs. Address "Z 2450, General," this office. 22 A

SUPERIOR General, good housekeeper, to small family; can take charge if required. Address "Z 2373, General," this office. 21 D

YOUNG General, plain cooking; £18-£20; country girl. Address "Z 2390, General," this office. 21 D

YOUNG, experienced General, all duties; city, suburbs; good references.—R 1823, this office.

YOUNG experienced General wishes situation; small family; well recommended. Address "Z 2419, General," this office.

YOUNG country Girl wishes to be trained as General; small family, Rathmines district; recommended.—R D 602, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines.

### HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED.

COUNTRY Girl, train as Housemaid or House Parlourmaid; recommended. Address "Z 2430, Girl," this office.

DISENGAGED, experienced HOUSE PARLOURMAID; good references; highly recommended.—437, Wilde's Office, Bray. 21 D

EXPERIENCED, respectable Girl, vicinity Blackrock, for washing Wednesday and Saturday; references.—246, Irish Times Branch Office, Blackrock.

EXPERIENCED House Parlourmaid, disengaged end of May; city or suburbs; highly recommended. Address "Z 2442, Maid," this office. 22 E

PARLOURMAID or House Parlourmaid; England preferred; highest references.—R 1836, this office.

YOUNG experienced House Parlourmaid disengaged, or would go as General.—632, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge. 21 C

### NURSES DISENGAGED.

EXPERIENCED Nurse would like post with one or two children; very good reference; city or suburb. R 1884, this office.

HOSPITAL Trained Children's Nurse (R.C.), young, highly recommended, desires change. Dun Laoghaire-Irish Institute preferred.—626, Stephens' Library, Dun Laoghaire. 22 E

LADY recommends settled, experienced Nurse.—R 1561, this office. 19 D

LADY wishes to recommend superior young Girl to train as Nurse or Parlourmaid.—R 603, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 22 A

NURSE, infant's, trained, middleaged; highest references; R.C.—R 1638, this office. 18 D

YOUNG hospital trained (babies') Nurse desires post, with a nice family; good reference.—R 1777, this office. 21 F

### POULTRY, FISH, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY.

BEST Poultry Foods—Exchange Laying Meal, Milk Chick Mash, Chicken Grains; properly balanced and blended; prompt deliveries.—Williamson, 17 Ormond quay. 16 20

DELICIOUSLY tender milk fed Chickens, 5/-, 6/- pair; large Fatted Boiling Chickens, 4/6; trussed, postage paid.—Miss Dempsey, Chicken Farm, Shrarberry, Cork. 18 D

EGGS for Preserving, 11/8 per 120; Settings, 4/6. Table Chickens prepared.—Fairyhill, Blackrock. Telephone 158. T

FAT Spring Chickens, 5/- pair; Fat Ducks, 5/- pair; large Boiling Fowl, 4/6 pair; large Geese, 4/6 each; all dressed, post paid.—Mollie Shanahan, sea Mount, Rosscarbery.

MCKENZIE'S Poultry Foods. Best qualities. Machine-blended mashes to suit all requirements. Our motor vans deliver free in city and suburbs.—Thos. McKenzie and Sons, Ltd., Pearse street, Dublin. 3X

POULTRY Farmer will supply guaranteed absolutely fresh New Laid Eggs every Tuesday in Dublin and suburbs. Drop a card for trial order. No order too small for delivery. Address "Z 2376, Eggs," this office. 12 D

W. E. R. and W. Leghorns—Let us quote you for Pullets of all sizes; new booking orders for stock Cockerels; Day Old Chicks; Appliances, Nicotine Sulphate.—Carlo MacCarrell Poultry Industries, Clarmorris. 20 E

WANTED, Brown Leghorn Pullets, 2 to 3 months; state price. Address "Z 2418, Pullets," this office.

### FURNITURE.

ANY Furniture Besiche, Pianos, Antiques Purchased, prompt cash.—Thornton and Company, Auctioneers, Dun Laoghaire. 22 F

CARPETS, Linoleums, 18 x 9, seamless, 42/6; 19/6, other qualities and sizes. Buy direct from Manufacturers Agents, Cable Mills. New Showrooms, 25 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. X

COUCH and two Easy Chairs, £2 10/-; Oak Overmantel, £1 5/-; also Pictures and Fender.—R 1856, this office.

DOYLE, Upholsterer, late James Hill and Sons—Renovations, Suites and Easy Chairs, to order; post card ensures call.—Shamrock Buildings, North Strand. 20 F

FOR Sale, Grandfather Clock, 3 Mahogany Chairs, Mahogany Oval Table.—R 1768, this office. 21 F

LAWLOR Brisces will Buy or Sell your Surplus Furniture. Auction every Thursday—35 Ormond quay. T

### MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.

THE Gramophone Store, Chatelet's Court, Grafton street, Dublin, for Aerial and Peripheone Records. Gramophone and Radio Sets. Civility and attention to all inquiries. T

WANTED, American Organ or Harmonium; state full particulars, price.—R 1645, this office. 18 C

WANTED, Upright or small Grand Piano; state full particulars.—R 1717, this office. 20 D

WANTED, Piano and Gramophone, cheap; also Spoonback Chairs; particulars, lowest prices, makers.—R 1769, this office. 21 F

### DRESS, FURS AND COSTUME.

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Cusack, 65 Aungier street, gives highest prices for Left-Off Clothing, Furniture, etc.; distance no objection.—Mrs. White, 15 Aungier street. T

ABOUT Clothes—Highest prices for Ladies', Gents', Children's Left-off Clothing, Furniture; distance no objection.—Mrs. White, 15 Aungier street. T

ADVERTISER Buys gentlemen's Left Off Suits.—R 1771, this office. 21 F

BROWN Coat, 10/-; Black Silk Coat, fur collar, £1 5/-; suit elderly person.—R 1856, this office.

BROWN Tweed Coat, small stout figure, 10/-; Black and White Marocain Frock, 10/-; Child's Brown Tweed Coat and Hat, 12/6; fit child 7-9.—R 1860, this office.

FOR Sale, Lady's Hunting Boots, size 6, with Trees, never worn; cheap. Address "Z 2448, Hunting Boots," this office. 22 F

LADIES', Gentlemen's Left-Off Clothing Bought. Apply (letter); Goodwin and Co., 87 Lower George's street, Dunleary; or 352 Parnell street, Dublin. 22 A

LIGHT weight Black Coat, trimmed Persian Lamb, as new, cost £10. Sell £3; Brown Silk Coat, for, worn once, £2 10/-. Address "Z 2443, Dress," this office.

WANTED, Tweed Suit, fit boy 16 years. Address "Z 2451, Suit," this office.

### HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

FOR Sale, 2 good working Mares, out of city firms; also Cob, 14.3 hands high.—2 Convent avenue, Fairview. 19 D

FOR Sale, useful Horse, 6 years, guaranteed all work.—Pimpurick, Shankill. 22 A

### CATTLE, LIVE STOCK.

FOR Sale, splendid Shorthorn Cow, time up, second calf; heavy rich milker.—J. Monteith, Newtownmountkennedy, Co. Wicklow. 22 F

FOR Sale, a very promising young Cow, just calved, Shorthorn Jersey strain; also two forward Springers.—Abbott, Rathmichael, Shankill. 22 A

JERSEY Cow for Sale, fresh calved (third calf), guaranteed correct, passed T.T. test, giving four gallons rich milk daily.—J. McCaldin, Monaghan.

### DOGS.

"ARGOSY" Boarding Kennels—For Sale, Pedigree Pups; Wire and Smooth Fox Terriers, West Highland Terriers; inspection invited. Apply Mrs. Savell Hicks, Glen Druid, Shankill. Telephone; Shankill, 22.

BEAUTY, Parlour and Boarding Kennels De Luxe; qualified staff; collecting van; telephone, brochure free.—Mrs. Pottrell, Dragonagh, Castleknock.

FOR Sale, six beautiful bob-tailed Collie Pups, from good working dam and sire.—Good, Aherlow, Aheria, Co. Cork. 20 X

FOR Interesting KENNEL NEWS and Articles Special Reports of Dog Shows and Official Irish Kennel Club Registrations and Reports, read the "Irish Field." On Sale every Saturday. Price 9d. 22 C

SEALYHAM Puppies for Sale, prize bred.—Magazine Kennels, Clonghjordan. 20 E

SMOOTH Fox Terrier, most attractive little prize bred Puppy (female), beautifully marked; pet; cheap. Address "Z 2423, Dog," this office.

WANTED, thoroughbred Spaniel, good retriever and gun dog; dog preferred. Address "Z 2388, Dog," this office. 21 F

### BUSINESS, BUSINESS PREMISES, LANDS, ETC.

BUSINESS Premises—Comprehensive list of Offices, Shops, Warehouses, Factory Sites; all districts.—Franks and Franks, 25 Stephen's Green. 20 E

DALKEY—Excellent, modern Shops and Flats, in best position, to Let at low rents.—Franks and Franks, 25 Stephen's Green. 20 E

LOUGHLINSTOWN, 10—Roomy, highsome Shop and Basement, £2 weekly. 18 D

LICENSED Betting Office for Sale, fully equipped, doing £150 per week; good reason for selling; price £50.—R 1855, this office. 22 E

LARGE Premises, central city, for Sale or Letting; long lease.—R 1850, this office. 22 A

NEWCASTLE, Co. Down—Shop and House for Sale as Going Concern, Main street; part purchase money can remain outstanding; immediate possession. James McCracken, Agent.

STORES or Factory to Let, central, with every accommodation; low rent.—R 1687, this office. 20 E

SOUTH Circular road, at tram stop, where 300 new houses are being erected—New Shops, with six rooms, modern fronts; suitable any trade; £1,200; cash £500, balance £61 yearly.—Browne and Dowse, Grafton street, opposite Woolworth's. 22 A

TO Sell, in one of the leading thoroughfares in Dublin, an old established Off Licence, freehold for over beautiful living accommodation. Address "Z 2360, Licence," this office. 22 E

TWO large Offices to Let, 11 Leinster street. Apply Hatte, 51a Dawson street. 20 E

TO be Let or Sold on reasonable terms, Warehouse, Shop, Offices; extensive storage and garage accommodation at rear, entrance from street; leading business centre; suit any business, wholesale, retail, or factory. Seen by appointment, Cogan, 115 Thomas street. 22 A

1 ST. Mary's terrace, Dalkey—Excellently situated Shop and House, to be Sold on lease for 999 years, subject to £15 per annum. Apply F. W. Gilligan, 32 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. 22 F

### BUILDING SITES.

AT Barkie's, 48 Lower O'Connell street—Two acres Building Land, Bray; also Bungalow, 7 rooms and conveniences. T

BUILDERS' Opportunity in Ulster—Building Sites to let at Bangor, Larne, Coleraine, Portrush and Derry; ideal situations, splendid rail facilities; investment; from 3/6 per foot frontage, or by the acre; loans negotiated if necessary; every assistance and advice. Apply Investments and Collections, Ltd., 45 Chichester street, Belfast.

EXCELLENT Building Sites, low rent, all services; convenient tram, 5m; county rates.—Springfield, Rowan Park, Stradbrook, Blackrock. 20 E

SITES for Shops and Houses, south suburbs. Apply Brown and Dowse, Grafton street, opposite Woolworth's.

WANTED to Purchase, Site for factory, about two acres, North side.—R 1874, this office.

### PLAYING FIELDS